The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.690 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st May.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	2736	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th ,,
M CATHAY	2063	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd ,,
L MASSILIA	4968	1000	C. D. Shellard	29th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	5 a)	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th ,,
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Bricoe	20th ,,
L TASMANIA	4168	80)	L. G. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Berratt	28th May.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weigbell	9th July.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, ,, Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	25th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	1,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th ,,
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	3rd August.
MINERVA	G. Reguzzi	4,200	600	16th ,,

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500 550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	29th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothby	5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

BOLTON & Co. have just UNPACKED a large and varied STOCK of TOYS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLOWNERS, AND OTHERS.—The Director of Indian Marine is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Machinery at and near Mandalay, late the property of the ex-King of Burmah, consisting of furnaces for smelting and puddling iron with blowing apparatus, roll trains, and machinery for driving the same together with the enormous stock of Factory apparatus described shortly in the following list, viz. :—

Engines, portable and fixed	15 No.
Boilers	15
Lathes	40
Steam-hammers	5
Planing Machines	8
Slotting	7
Shaping	15
Drilling	8
Screw cutting	7
Shears iron cutting	2
Cranes	3
Overhead travellers and winches	4
Coining Machinery	1 Set.
Punching and shearing machines	2 No.

Complete lists of the above with sizes and descriptions together with the locality in which the articles are to be found can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed tenders for the machinery should be sent, the price quoted to be for the gear as it at present lies, all charges for removing the same to be at the cost and risk of the Tenderer. A large portion of the Machinery is close to the bank of the river, and can be easily removed, but early inspection of the same is necessary, as some of the Machinery is being sold, as offers for the same are being received and accepted.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th April, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 24th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS. Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. a.
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case	Rs. 2-8 and 2 12
Bath Enamel Tube, in Copper Case	4 8
House on Boxwood, Fahr. and Cent. graduations	Rs. 1-8 and 4 8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case	9 0
Pocket, in Revolving German-Silver Case	Rs. 6-8 and 7 8
Chemical Fahr. Scale	5 8
,, ,, Fahr. and Cent.	7 0
Ice Machine, per pair, in case	6 0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., on Oak, per pair	Rs. 12-8 and 30 0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., in Mahogany Case	Rs. 18-0 and 25 0
Six's Max. and Min., Combined, in Japanned Case with Magnet	8 0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

In Round Brass Cases, with Stop,	Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-0, 4 0
In Round Electrum	Rs. 4-0, Rs. 4-8 5 8
Square Mahogany Cases, with Stops	3
Watch-Shaped Metal Pocket Cases	6 0
Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap	4 0
Symon's Patent Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case	6 0
Universal, alterable from Floating to Needle Compass	Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 20 0
Charm Compasses, 15-Carat Gold	7 8

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

Pocket Size, with Agate Cap	4 8
,, ,, with Stop	5 12
,, ,, ,, in bronzed metal case	6 10
Universal, for any position north or south of the Line	Rs. 25-0 and 55 0

HYDROMETER.

MASON'S STANDARD, Metal Scale, mounted on oak board for suspension	27 0

RAIN GAUGES.

COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure, graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10 8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5 0

RADIOMETERS.

CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish, each	11 0

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE, with circular Thermometer	4 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, Limited.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon Contributions for the year 1885 has been declared, and will be payable as soon as the accounts are received.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Ld.
Bombay, 19th May, 1886.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES.
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master.
(Cathedral High Schools.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list ; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 8	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 8	6 0
10 8	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 8	6 0
13 8	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 0	10 8
22 0	12 0	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	27 0	15 0
33 0	17 8	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NUSSER'S PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.
White, Rs. 12 ; Yellow, for playing at dusk, Rs. 12-12 per doz.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

"PATTERN SHIRTS."

GENTLEMEN in sending a SAMPLE SHIRT as a guide for size will please note that if sent per "PACKET POST" with the ends open and prepaid by stamps the cost does not exceed TWO ANNAS, the charge per Bhangy being 8 annas.

Our INSTRUCTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT are very simple and ensure a perfect fit.

Patterns of our CELEBRATED "UNSHRINKABLE" FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS, OXFORD or JUTE mixture, Colored French Cambrics and Zephyrs will be sent on receipt of application with our Catalogue.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

WARSAW HAIR CUTTING SALOONS.

No. 18, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Hinde's Patent Curling Pins, Curling Toys, Curling Irons, Spirit Lamps, Perfumery, Hairwashes, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, &c., from the best Makers. The Proprietor has also on hand a large assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches in all colours and shades, suitable for Theatrical purposes and Fancy Balls. Theatrical Sundries always on hand.

NEW CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

J. FARBSTEIN has pleasure in announcing that he has opened an Establishment for the Manufacture of Cigarettes from the Finest Turkish Tobacco. His extended experience and his thorough knowledge of Turkish Tobacco, and of the Tobacco Trade both in Turkey and India, enable him to offer to the Public Cigarettes of a quality unsurpassed by any yet imported, or manufactured in India. The employés are all Europeans. Cigarettes can be made from any description or quality of Tobacco in the course of 24 hours after receipt of order.

PRICE LIST.
11 BRANDS—MILD, AROMATIC, AND FULL FLAVOURED.

No.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
1 Warsaw	5 0 per 100	6 Prince Bismarck	3 0 per 100
2 Dubek	4 0 ,,	7 Cowalla	3 0 ,,
3 Stambul	4 0 ,,	8 Bassa	2 8 ,,
4 Grand Duchess	3 0 ,,	9 The Nile	2 0 ,,
5 The Rhine	3 0 ,,	10 Egypt	2 0 ,,

No. 11 Samson 1-8. Nos. 2 and 6 have mouth-pieces.

TOBACCO.

Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with a remittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

J. FARBSTEIN,
HAIR-DRESSER & TOBACCONIST,
18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars ..... Rs. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars ..... Rs. 3

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these Important Instruments, as the Monsoon is now shortly expected. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 Do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Rs. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Estoph	18 0	.....
Chianti	18 0	.....
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30 0	16 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Cardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	36 0	.....
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Comte de Bonfort	52 8	.....
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	30 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) ***	24 0	.....
Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White	.....	3 0
Yellow	.....	4 0
Green	.....	5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	.....	1 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	,, 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	,, 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	,, 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.
BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

LADIES' GLOVES!
LADIES' GLOVES!!
LADIES' GLOVES!!!

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs. a.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16 0
Leather Cases for the above	3 0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	45 0
Air-tight Box for the above	10 8
Mark Masters Aprons	15 0
Excellent Masters	15 0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	33 0
Leather Case for do	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.,
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.,

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Accounts of the Gypsies of India; by D. Mac-Ritchie	2 4
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Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-glass and crockeryware, handsome Japanese flowervases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome pictures, &c., the property of M. J. Pach, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Messrs. Gowmull Jetmull and Co., closing their Rampart Row shops, consisting of Rampore chaddars, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, China and other silk works, Surat, Bombay and Vizagapatam work-boxes, Moradabad and Benares brassware, ivory toys, Trichinopoly and Indian jewellery, diamond rings, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Doongerey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Erard, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks's kerosine-oil wind proof table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, superior pictures, a larger collection of choice crotons, roses, keraniums, ferns, &c., in tubs and pots, &c., the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st May, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Galvanized Corrugated Sheets at Carnac Bunder.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the following cases:—
24 cases galvanized corrugated sheets 6 to 8 by 2½ and 2½ by 20 and 22 gauge.
To be sold by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., the lateen-rigged yacht,
CINDERELLA,
with all masts, yards, ropes, sail and other belongings as she now lies at her moorings off Apollo Bunder.
This yacht is very strongly built of teakwood and copper, and she is well known in Bombay as possessing very exceptional sailing qualities. She can be inspected any day by obtaining an order from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CELEBRATED PRICE & CO.'S PERFUMERY.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 25 cases of the celebrated Price & Co.'s perfumery consisting of marrow oil, bear's grease, phillicome, Brown-Windsor, toilet, honey, and almond and glycerine soap, violet powder, lime juice and glycerine, lemon juice, sarsaparilla, lavendar water, essence of jessamine, frangipani, victoria bouquet, damask rose, &c.

Under instructions from the sole liquidator of the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., about 50,000 table bricks, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Abdulla Jeewa.

AUCTION SALE of English-made jewellery set with precious diamonds.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, English-made jewellery, set with precious diamonds such as earrings, brooches, bracelets, rings, buttons, &c., &c.
The above are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
A few lots of valuable reading books.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English-built landau.
1 do. do. do. brougham.
2 cases each 125 dozen Napoleon, Price and Co's. violet and millefleur nursery and toilet powder.
A few lots of valuable reading books.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English-built landau.
1 do. do. do. brougham.
1 do. mail phaeton.
1 strong second-hand shigram.
1 handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old.
1 handsome strong tonga with pair of dun color ponies and harness. The ponies go in single harness.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart with handsome chestnut Australian gelding and a set of brass mounted harness.
1 well-bred bay Arab coit, 4 years old, quite new to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE of Unservicesable and surplus stores at the Gun-Carriage Factory, Colaba.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of old tiles, timber, wheels, &c., also about 350 cwts. of brass in pigs, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best cut-pro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard & Collard," handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame and gilt table with marble top, 5 and 12 lights hanging chandeliers, 4 light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate single barrel express rifle by "Henry," in case, with implements complete, a first-rate double barrel gun in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of strong bay Australian horses, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated barouche on C. spring, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. JEFFERSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade, above the Alexandra Institution, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Messrs. J. WESTALL and H. GILL.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
Just imported.
1 handsome strong English-built square-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 do. glass-fronted brougham on C. Spring.
1 do. strong 4-seated barouche, in good order.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th May, 1886.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sea Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER AND IRON PIPES, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEN

FREIGHT INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, 21st MAY, 1886.

THERE has been a fairly good demand for Freight during the past week, principally confined to the Mediterranean ports and to retail orders in chartered steamers ready to load. For Trieste and Venice a large business has again been done, and two steamers were fixed at 30s., exchange 2-, and for the Italian ports a brisk demand still exists. For the Northern European ports the demand is smaller than usual, and for Liverpool the market is lifeless and confined to fulfilling old shipping orders. For June not much disposition is shown to engage freight, and owners are holding for higher rates. Three steamers have been chartered at £1.

The season is now drawing to a close, and the S. W. monsoon will soon be upon us. A good deal of Wheat will be shipping during the rains. Cotton shipments will be on a reduced scale, as the seson is nearly over. Linseed is undoubtedly a small crop, and other descriptions of produce are scarce; so that the prospects of large monsoon shipments this year are not encouraging.

BERTH RATES.

N.B.—The quotations given below for Liverpool and London are by the Regular Liners, *Old* Tonnage Scale for Wheat and Seeds. For other Ports *New* Scale is accepted, except by the Rubattino and Austrian Lloyd's steamers. The difference between the two Scales for Wheat and Seeds has now become a matter of calculation only; shippers deducting the equivalent difference where the OLD SCALE is demanded:—

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
Wheat	16 cwt.	18 cwt. a Ton.
Rapeseed	14 ,,	16 ,, ,,
Mustard Seed	14 ,,	16 ,, ,,
Teel or Gingelly Seed	14 ,,	15 ,, ,,
Mowra Flowers	16 ,,	18 ,, ,,
Mowra Seeds	13 ,,	No change.
Mussoor, in bags	16 ,,	20 cwt. a Ton.
Linseed	16 ,,	No change.
Ground Nuts	13 cwt.	Do.
Myrabolams	13 ,,	Do.

STEAMERS.	Ready.	Seeds.	Wheat.	Cotton and Wool.	REMARKS.
London	July.	£0 18 9	£0 17 6	£1 0 0 to £1 13	Old Scale.
Hull	.....	£0 18 9	£0 17 6	£1 0 0 to £1 13	Do.
Antwerp	.....	£0 18 9	£0 17 6	£1 0 0 to £1 13	New Scale.
Havre	.....	£1 0 0	£0 18 9	£1 1 0 to £1 13	Do.
Dunkirk	.....	£1 0 0	£0 18 9	£1 1 0 to £1 13	Do.
Marseilles	.....	£1 0 0	£0 18 9	£1 1 0 to £1 13	Do.
Italian Ports (Rubattino Company)	.....	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 10 0	Old Scale.
Trieste and Venice	.....	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 10 0	Do.
Do. (P. & O. and Lloyds)	.....	£1 0 0	£1 0 0	£1 10 0	Do.
Odessa (Austrian Lloyds)	.....	None shipped.	None shipped.	None shipped.	Do.
U. K. or Continent (open Charter)	.....	£1 1 3	£1 0 0	£1 12 6	New Scale.
SAIL SHIPS.					
Liverpool	.....	£1 5 0	None shipped.	£1 5 0	Nominal, no business.
Havre	.....	£1 5 0	Do.	£1 5 6	Do.
Antwerp	.....	£1 5 0	Do.	£1 5 0	Do.
Bremen	.....	£1 5 0	Do.	£1 5 0	No ship.
Open Charter	.....	Ships Open Charter—£1-7-6 Concession and 2½ Commission, say £1-5-0 net.			

COASTING—Steamers.

Calcutta.—Salt Rs. 2-8-0 per ton, 20 cwt. Measurement, Rs. 7, 40 c. ft.

Hongkong.—Cotton and Cotton Goods, Rs. 10-0-0 per ton. Weight, Rs. 10 to 15. Old Scale.

Mauritius.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8-0-0 per ton.

Zanzibar.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8 per ton.

Liverpool.—Rates are unchanged, and little fresh business has transpired. Wheat 18s. 9d., ton 16 cwt., Cotton £1 to £1-1-3.

London.—The Lord O'Neil, ready, was berthed by her charterers at £1-1-3 Cotton, £1-2-6 miscellaneous cargo, Wheat £1, new scale.

Havre.—No steamer on the berth; nominal rate £1-1-3.

Antwerp.—Not much demand. 18s. 9d. Wheat, £1 Cotton, are the current rates.

Dunkirk.—The Hartington and Herrington are engaging at £1-1-3 Seeds, £1-2-0 Cotton.

Marseilles.—We quote £1; no steamer on the berth.

Genoa and Naples.—A good enquiry still exists at £1-8-9, exchange 2s. Wheat and Seeds, £1-10 Cotton.

Trieste and Venice.—A large business has been done, and there are now four steamers loading, principally Cotton at £1-10 to £1-12-6, exchange 2s., at some Wheat and Seeds are also shipping at 3. reduction in rates.

Ships.—No demand, and the chartered ships have the greatest difficulty in finding cargo to fill up. For Liverpool 20s. to 17s. 6d. has been accepted, and for Havre and Bremen 20s.

James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

IT, as the *Bombay Gazette* states, the Byculla station is to be reduced to the rank of a roadside station it would be a seriously unwise step on the part of the Railway authorities. Those who frequent Byculla know that the station is always a scene of bustle and life. It is a convenient station for people residing at Parel, Mahaluxmee and Baherkote, and we support the *Gazette's* view that the abolition of the station will be a great public inconvenience.—*Bombay Samachar.*

RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

THE recent death of a European lady in a second class Railway carriage, through excessive heat must not be allowed to pass unnoticed. When a European lady travelling probably all by herself in a compartment lost her life through heat, the sufferings of the third and fourth class native passengers may easily be understood. These latter are literally packed into the carriages so that they have scarcely sitting room. This has been a long standing complaint in connection with almost all the companies, but we regret to say that no notice has been taken of it. The regulation which provides that only a certain number of passengers as should be allowed to go in one single carriage seems to be a dead letter.—*Bombay Samachar.*

CHARTERS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

FROM 14TH TO 21ST MAY, 1886.

Destination.	Vessels.	Cargo.	Rate per Ton.
Liverpool via Canal	Merton Hall (s)	Cotton	£ s. d. 1 0 0 to 1 1 3d
Do.	Asia (s)	Do.	1 0 0 to 1 1 3d
London via Canal	Lord O'Neil (s)	Wheat	1 0 0b
Do.	Do.	Cotton	1 1 3
Do.	Do.	Miscellaneous	1 2 6 to 1 5 0
Hull	Dunbar (s)	Wheat	1 0 0
Genoa	Guildford (s)	Cotton, &c.	1 10 0 & 1 8 9c
Messina	Bretwalda (s)	Wheat	1 10 0 & 1 8 9c
Dunkirk	Hartington (s)	Charter, New Scale	1 0 3 & 1 1 3d
Do.	A Clan Steamer	Seeds, &c.	1 0 0c
U. K.	Clan Gordon (s)	Charter, New Scale	1 0 0c
Trieste and Venice	Duke of Buckingham (s).	Cotton	£1 10 0f
Dd.	County of Salop (s)	Cotton and Wheat	£1 10 0f
Do.	Teutonia (s).	1,800 tons Wheat	£1 9 6g
U. K. or Continent	Claymore (s).	Charter, New Scale	£1 0 6h

a Ready Shipment. *b* 18 cwt. Ready Shipment. *c* Exchange 2s. *d* 40 tons pockets at 10s. *e* June loading. *f* Exchange 2s. ready. *g* Exchange 2s. May (to arrive). *h* May-June.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·736
Temperature of the Air	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	74·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of Wind	NNW, E, N, NW, WNW, NNW, WNW, NW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	355

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, afternoon.
Departure of the English mail, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th: Helkravia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—D. Baldwins (s), from Genoa; Altmore (s), London, and Dragoman (s), Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—White Rose, for Liverpool; Barawa (s), Zanzibar; Castlegate (s), Havre; and Sirsa (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is—Black and Yellow: Messrs. Foote, Gray, Macrae and Pease *versus* White: Messrs. Barton, Craigie, Remington and Savile.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—Mr. Justice Farran sat at the High Court yesterday to dispose of emergent business, none of which, however, was of public interest.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Hughenden and Belgravia entered, and the s.s. Europa left the dock on Wednesday; the s.s. Altamore entered, and the s.s. Thames left it, yesterday.

SION FEAST.—The annual feast of N. S. de Bom Conselho at Sion has been fixed for Sunday next, the 23rd instant. The first Mass will commence at 7 a.m., the 2nd at 8 a.m., and the High Mass at 9-30 a.m.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A sepoy of the Madras Native Infantry murdered his wife and another woman at Belgaum on Thursday last, and after committing this rash act, killed himself. The cause of the crime is not known.—*Poona Observer.*

BERAR MORTUARY REPORT.—There has been 6,401 deaths against 8,086 births during the month of January last. Fever and bowel complaints carried away 2,945 and 945 persons, respectively. There were 9 deaths from snake-bites and wild beasts, and yet no reward is given for these destructive animals.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—The following tie was played off this evening in the Lawn-Tennis Tournament. Armfield, scratch:—⅓ 15 *us.* Tate + ⅓ 30. First set, Armfield won by six games to three. Second set. Armfield won by six games to five, and won the tie. The following tie will be played off to-morrow evening, the 21st, at 5-30 p.m.:—Thomas, scratch, plays Walsh + 30 and 1 bisque.

ROBBING A CHILD OF AN ORNAMENT.—Yesterday, a Hindoo woman named Ladoo was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold wristlet, valued Rs. 42, from the person of Seetee, a girl aged 10 years, on Wednesday afternoon. The child was at the time lying asleep in a chawl at Lower Duncan Road. The accused was arrested on suspicion, and subsequently pointed out the place where she had concealed the stolen ornament. She was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Runchore Canjee, a tile turner, aged 26, of the Karvee caste, while dammering the waterways at the ridge of the roof of a two storeyhouse in Forbes-street, Fort, suddenly overbalanced and fell on to the public-road yesterday afternoon, and sustained a fracture to his skull. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died from its effects two hours after admission. An inquest was held by the coroner on the body at the hospital yesterday evening, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Moola Kooshall, a Municipal sweeper, living at the sweepers' quarters in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Cammateepoora, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 15, the property of a fellow sweeper, residing in the same chawl, named Beecher Shama, on Wednesday last. The accused in his defence stated that the ornaments and other articles were given to him by the wife of the complainant, which she denied. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. Boyd, engineer of the Ice Factory at Mody Bay, has reported to the police on Wednesday, the theft of Rs. 699 in currency notes from his cupboard. The notes, it appears, were placed in the cupboard on the evening of the 17th instant, and he missed them on Wednesday afternoon.—Ahmed Abdoola, residing at Falkland Road, reported the theft of a currency note for Rs. 100, 8 annas in cash, and a cotton shirt from his house on Wednesday.—Messrs. Smith and Wellington, of the P. and O. steamship Sumatra, lying in the No. 1 Dry Dock, Mazagon, reported on Wednesday the theft of Rs. 178 in currency notes and a dollarpiece.

AN EXPLOSION ON THE MAGDALA.—Bowa Saheb Essoobkhan, a lascar of the Turret ship Magdala, at present in the Government Dry Dock, at noon on Wednesday, put a light into a detonator on board the ship and caused it to explode. The explosion knocked off the tip of his right hand thumb and forefinger, and also injured another lascar named Goolamboy Bawa, who was standing by at the time. The man who caused the explosion has been admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. It appears that he had no business whatever with the detonators. He was simply amusing himself and rendered himself liable to be charged under section 286 of the Indian Penal Code.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 18th May, was 431, being 31 more than in the previous week, 39 more than in the week ending 19th May, 1885, and 24 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 260 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 24·34 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 104 deaths from remittent fever, being 41 more than in the previous week, and 9 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 91, 27, and 8 respectively, as compared with and 74, 9, and 14 in the same period last year. There was no case of cholera last week.

CONVICTED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—Daku valad Bhagvanta Ahera, forest guard in the Malegaon Range in the Nasik Collectorate, having been convicted under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Jivram valad Hari, officiating revenue patel of Mauze Hatnur, taluka Bhusaval, in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Motiram Ishno, officiating police patel of Mauze Hatnur, taluka Bhusaval in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE 16TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.—This fine old regiment arrived in Poona from Egypt, on Wednesday morning, by special train, after an absence from India of one year. The 16th Regiment Bombay N. I. was raised in the year 1800, and bears on its colours the honorable distinction: "Afghanistan, 1879-1880." The strength of the regiment is as follows:—Colonel J. G. E. Griffiths, Surgeon Major W. C. Keirnander, Captain A. W. C. Bell, Lieutenants H. W. Seymour, R. H. Sunby Anderson, E. R. Hartigan and W. L. Conran, 17 native officers and 761 men. They were played from the railway station to their lines by their own band, and are now located in the lines of the 25th Regiment N. L. I., which recently left for Burma. The depôt of the regiment is now at Surat, and is shortly expected here to join it.—*Deccan Herald.*

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel on the body of Rewabai, woman, aged 20 years. Deceased was the wife of a mill labourer, and was living with her mother apart from her husband. Owing to some family quarrel she jumped into a well at the back compound of her house and was drowned. Her body was recovered by means of drags. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mombadavie Tank, on the body of Kursen Mahadew, aged 40 years, a Hindoo tailor. He had been of unsound mind for the past month, and had to be watched by his relatives. On Wednesday night he took his meals and retired to bed as usual. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was found missing, and in the forenoon his dead body was found floating in the Mombadavie Tank. There were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of death from suicide was recorded.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, Mr. A. W. Forde in the chair. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was submitted:—

We regret to say that the lease has not yet been signed, and we are, therefore, still unable to make any move towards improving the condition of the company. We are glad to be able to report that the property is gradually, though slowly, improving. In 1883 there was a loss of Rs. 2,746-6-6. In 1884 there was a loss of Rs. 320-14-1, but in 1885 there was a profit of Rs. 173-5-8. We, therefore, hope that now it has turned the corner, the improvement may be more rapid. There is still a deficit of Rs. 3,219-3-9, which we shall endeavour to arrange, when the lease is signed and handed over.

The directors' report and the statement of accounts up to the 31st December last were adopted. Mr. F. Y. Smith was appointed a director in place of Mr. Little, resigned, and Mr. N. Symons was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 50.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THERE is a novel of to-day that has a popular actress for its heroine. She is represented as very fashionable and very æsthetic, and he is a dull reader who does not guess from whom she is drawn. One day she takes a friend with her to her dressmaker's, and the friend is surprised to hear her say that she wants a new dress to wear at the theatre that evening. She chooses the cloth, and then the friend whispers that the dress can never be ready in time. The actress smiles, and twists the cloth round her person. The effect is wonderful. A few stitches, and nothing more are required to make it a matchless æsthetic costume. The new bonnet, it seems, is to be on the same principle. It is simply a coral leaf, dyed any colour the purchaser pleases, and laid on the head. Among its advantages is that it is "lighter than jet;" and it is to be on view at the coming exhibition as a colonial exhibit. As the hat of the season is unusually high, there will thus be no excuse this year for the male creature's hitherto pardonable inability to distinguish between a hat and a bonnet.

* * *

SINCE MRS. Bartlett's committal the correspondence which has been addressed to her at Newgate has been of an extensive and curious character. For the first week of her incarceration anonymous letters of abuse largely predominated, but latterly these have fallen off, and have given place to expressions of sympathy and condolence. It is stated that during the last six days no fewer than seventeen offers of marriage—conditionally, of course, on her acquittal—have been directed through the post to the unfortunate woman, and that among the claimants are an ex-M.P., a foreign marquis, a clergyman of the Established Church, and three members of the medical profession.

* * *

MADELEINE SMITH, the heroine of the great Scotch poisoning case in 1858 had also many suitors. That young lady accepted one of her numerous suitors (the clergyman, we believe), and lives to this day a prosperous gentlewoman in the immediate neighbourhood of Bedford-square. Let us hope that Mrs. Bartlett may be recompensed by a happy union for her past miseries. She has the matrimonial advantages of some thousands of pounds and a most bewitching pair of eyes.

* * *

MDME. ASTIE DE VALSAYRE, who lately fought a duel with another lady, persevers in her attempts to improve the position of her sex. She wants girls to learn gymnastics and fencing. A good many do already—at least in England, were it is found that the exercise does them nothing but good. Mdme. de Valsayre, however, is not thinking solely of hygiene. She would like to form a corps of *Franches Tireuses*. The *Kolnische Zeitung* is requested to make a note of this. It was a woman who drove one set of invaders out of France in the Middle Ages. Next time the Germans come they will find a whole battalion of Joan of Arcs ready for them, all dead shots and diploma'd *maitresses d'armes*. This is enough to make Prince Bismarck and all this Paladins pause. If the Germans don't come, Mdme. de Valsayre's young friends will at any rate be able to punish perfidious males with more than mere lance thrusts than the vitriol-bottle. At the worst, these 'Roaring Girls" will be able to settle their affairs of honour like marquises of the old *régime*.

* * *

IT has always hitherto been understood that, though English marriages were made in heaven, among our neighbours on the other side of the Channel they were made in the notaries' offices. But, though the former belief is as well grounded as ever, the latter appears to be based on a condition of things which is rapidly passing away. Modern French marriages—at any rate those of the Upper Ten Thousand—are made through the advertisement columns of the *Figaro*. And, whatever the notaries may think of the change, there can be no doubt it is for the better No one notary could find among his clients the *embarras de choix* that is offered by the columns of this journal In one da's paper ladies are invited to choose between a "Protestant diplomatist," aged twenty-five, very well connected, "a young man of historic nobility, with expectations," and a young man of twenty-eight, of ancient French nobility, with vast colonial properties producing a good income" This latter gentleman ungallantly stipulates that his wife's *dot* shall be in hard cash. Nor are the ladies less eligible. There is one aged twenty—portionless, alas!—the mere enumeration of whose charms fills seven lines of print: she "speaks English" and is "of Conservative opinions." Two other ladies can compress all their attiactions into one line, "£120,000," "dowry up to £400,000." It is much to be feared that this short catalogue of virtues will be long enough either for the Protestant diplomatist or for the historic nobleman.

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THERE died a few days ago, at Geneva, writes a correspondent, a lady named Elise Darier, who, though her life had been neither noteworthy nor eventful, was remarkable as being the last surviving Genevoise born under the old Republic, and who could remember its conquest by French Directory. When the French troops took possession of the city in 1798, Elise Darier was six years old, and the event made such an impression on her mind that she never forgot it. In 1800 she saw General Bonaparte at Coppet, as he rode through the village in a postchaise on his way to join the army of Italy, surrounded by a brilliant staff and a guard of Mamelukes. When a little older she danced at a ball given by Madame de Stael, and in 1814 at another, given by the city of Geneva to the Austrian General, Bubna, after the defeat and withdrawal of the French army of occupation As Mademoiselle Darier had an excellent memory, and retained her faculties unimpaired to the last day of her long life, she was regarded in Geneva, as an almost historic character, and enjoyed general respect as the sole surviving link with an eventful past.

* * *

WHAT was the composition of the morbid crowd which every day besieged the doors of the Old Bailey during the trial of Mrs. Bartlett? Who were the ladies who assembled through rain and wind in gay gowns and elegant bonnets? Were they lady novelists seeking inspiration from the details of the grim tragedy of which the last act has yet to come? Can they be uneasy spirits, the victims of unnatural husbands, seeking a brief oblivion from disorganized households? The juryman's wife has a vested interest which cannot be denied. The lady novelist or the actress may be forgiven. But who are these unsexed women whom the atmosphere of a criminal court narcotizes into a happy sense of indifference to decency, women with wrinkled cheeks and grey hair who should know better, frivolous "misses" who should be at their books and blackboards, all tainted with the cravings of depraved imaginations, steeping themselves in the extraordinary details of one of the most extraodinary chapters of human life that have ever been laid open in a public court? In France ladies of fashion affect these trials, but Frenchwomen have been throughly inoculated by a long course of their native novels. Until one of our judges, more powerful than its brethern, takes the question in hand, one may accept to see the disgraceful spectacle of young women who have lied, and tribed, and intrigued for the pleasure of revelling in the minutest and most disagreeable details of the life of a married couple, of which even the medical men shrink from speaking. The doors open, the court filled immediately with the ticket-holders But throughout the day the officials at the door were pestered by applicants for admission. Some came dashing up in cabs, sprucely dressed in the height of fashion stepping up boldly to the guardian of the entrance, with card in hand. Some took "no" for an answer. Others loitered about in the passage, waiting for something to turn up, generally without avail. The men are less patient than the women, who hang on till lunch, and then again till the rising of the court. The breath of even the gloomy corridor is sweet in their nostrils. How can that jaundiced bag of bones, whose faded silks hang so loosely about her, expect to overcome the janitor, when even the graceful and attractive young woman, neatly gloved; with a crown in either glove, and well-turned ankle, fails to seduce him? He is gruff and inquisitorial, but still polite. That he has degrees of politeness is true, but he wavers not. Some of the rebuffed ones seat themselves and eat luncheon, regardless of the roar of Newgate-street or the tobacco fumes blown in from the groups at the door. Other stand about with folded arms like crushed tragediennes, and glare with envy at the agile press boys who are allowed to penetrate to the stuffy Elysium upstairs.

* * *

A STRANGE story is going the round of the Paris journals. A young girl is said to have set up a claim to be acknowledged as daughter of the Empress Eugenie, and to have found a solicitor to uphold her pretended rights. On what facts or evidence the claim is based is not stated, but her father by adoption, a Corsican, is said to be convinced of the justice of her cause. In the meantime, while awaiting the issue of the suit, she has retired to the convent. The young girl is said to bear a great resemblance to the Empress. Most young girls would be satisfied if they resembled the Empress in her youth, and that is probably all the satisfaction this individual will obtain.

* * *

THE advancement of woman movement has not been long penetrating to the Far East, The latest addition to the ranks of the emancipated sisters is the daughter of the Kip Sing Yu, a Chinese functionary of some eminence. Kin Ya Mei—for so the talented lady is named—has graduated at the Womens' College in New York, after being first in all the classes she attended. Nor is the healing art her only accomplishment; for Miss K. Y. Mei is a linguist of no mean account, speaking and writing in five distinct languages. It is to be feared, however, a contemporary remarks, that her newly won honour will hardly be of much use to her. The Chinese are progressing rapidly; but it takes a good deal of progress to reconcile a people even to the idea of a lady-doctor. She will hardly be able to practise in her own country; and as yet nothing has been heard of any demand for Chinese physicians in the United States.

* * *

THE examination in bankruptcy lately of Miss Constance Maria Hesketh is instructive. For six and a half years Miss Hesketh has lived at Tarporley a merry existence; which has now been brought to a hasty close, so far at least as the merriment consisted in spending money at the rate of 4,000*l* per annum. The goods she was alleged to have bought, but not paid for, made up a strange medley, including as they did nine horses, twenty four hymn-books, and an organ for Banbury Church, and hutches to accommodate 150 rabbits; but they go to show that the debtor was possessed of generous instincts and enlarged tastes. I was perhaps, not quite the best way of being generous, and the musical arrangement at Banbury Church are likely to be disturbed when the bill of sale is executed; but still Miss Hesketh's lavish expenditure marks an era in the emanicipation of her sex. She is probably unique among women in having bsrrowed money at 60 per cent.

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THE competition for the prizes to be given at the forthcoming Baby Show in the Rue du Cloitre Notre Dame has been such an unexpected success—nearly 4,000 names having been entered—that the jury had to send away large numbers of the parents, who, with their children, will have to be convened again. There are numerous "ties" in every class. The numbers of eventual candidates for distinction are, however, being gradually thinned down, and the ultimate selection will undoubtedly please the public. It may not, of course, satisfy the feelings of hitherto sanguine mothers, but that does not matter. The show, which is an international one, promises to be an attractive one judging from the many fine babies taken to the rendezvous. The scene was animated, and not a few amusing incidents might be chronicled as having occurred within the building.

THE FASHIONS.

THE new materials for dresses are for the most part, very light of texture. Fine tweeds and vicunas, English homespuns and beges, are chosen for walking costumes, brightened by being mixed with coloured velvet or silk. Some of the new checks are simply enormous—portentious. They measure six or seven inches across from one side of the check to the other. These, however, are used only for skirt and dust-cloaks. A new cloth of this description is called chestnut-peel, owing to the fleecy down with which the surface is covered, imparting a velvety look to the whole. The checks are in two shades of gray, or brown, and sometimes a line of pale blue or lemon-colour is introduced, for, as a rule, the tints are by no means loud and aggressive. There are of course exceptions, since all tastes have to be catered for, and for those who run a fashion to death there are impossible checks in flaring tones of green, red, yellow, blue, and even mauve. At sight of these one involuntarily shuts one's eyes so strident is the effect upon the brain. But no one could take exception, in point of colour, to even the largest of the checks, which in shades of grey, mixed colour chestnut, or with a white ground, and almost invisible slender lines of palest blue. Many skirts are made of these, and worn with a coloured velvet bodice, a trimming of similar velvet running down one side, occasionally both sides, of the drapery. Waistcoats, after a long run of popularity, are now being to some extent superseded. Revers is substituting for them a square arrangement of the trimming, across which the dress laces at the waist. This has the advantage of making the waist look small. A beautiful and quite original dress of navy blue serge was made in this way. A trimming formed by perpendicular lines of braids in many tints, resembling stripes, on a ground of white serge, covered the bust, a portion of the same serge lacing across it and forming a point below the waist. The drapery on the skirt was arranged in a very novel way, being carried down in a deep fold from the waist, then turned back and carried up to the waist again at an angle that left exposed a large pointed piece of the serge. This was entirely covered with a tamming like that on the bodice. At the left side this fold was much shorter than that on the right, for it seems to be a canon in dress now that the two sides shall not be alike.

Another dress in a very soft shade of fawn-grey was trimmed with mohair braid in the same tint, about an inch and a half in width, on which had been braided the Greek key pattern in fine gold braid. This effective trimming was used on the bodice, as well as on the skirt, being placed at once that ran round the edge of the skirt. A little coat to match the dress was edges all round with the braid. A highcrowned hat, with rows of braid climbing up to the summit, and tall loops of fawngrey ribbon, completed the whole. The new coaching coat it made exactly like a man's, of drab cloth, with what tailors call "sewn seams," and arranged in irrevocable arrangement which it is very difficult to alter. A velvet collar, matching the coat in tint, finishes it off becomingly at the neck, while the buttons are large, made of white pearl, and engraved very finely with a design of four-in-hands. Some of these coats are long, almost covering the dress. Others are short, so that the engraved pearl buttons show a sort of sporting menogram, made up of a horseshoe, whip, and spur.

Some of the new mantles have sleeves that fall to the very edge, and then are carried up again to the shoulders. Lined with striped shot silks, these are comfortable garments for a cold day. If some one's prophecy that we are to have north-easterly winds till the end of June is to prove true, we shall need to study the matter of warmth in our attire. When warmer days come, and the shoulder-cape again is donned, it will be found to have improved considerably since last season. The new shape forms, in fact, a complete bodice, coming down in a point in front, and occasionally in the back as well, though here it is sometimes replaced by "lappets, ears," of which more anon. The collar is high and protective, and there are sleeves which, while apparently carrying out the idea of a cape, by no means pinion the arms as once they did. They are formed by pleating the material very liberally and very closely into the top of the shoulder, where the necessary stitches are afterwards hidden by placing an epaulette over them. These pleats are pressed with an iron or by some other means induced to lie quite flat upon the arm as far as the elbow, so long as it remains by the side. But when the arm is raised the pleats offer no resistance to the movement, though they fall back readily into their previous position when the arm is lowered again. The mantles are usually silk, while the rest of the cape is velvet. Very high collars continue to be worn on all the new mantles and capes. The jackets of this season have longer basques than those of last. Braid is still the favourite trimming, and silk ruches are again in fashion.

Skirts are much more graceful now that the crinolette has disappeared. The folds fall freely, and there is this difference from last year, that the folds are no longer flattened and pressed, so as to look set and formal. On the contrary, they have a fresh look as though the material had but just been arranged. This is particularly noticeable in the simple but becoming gowns that Mrs. Langtry wears in "Enemies;" gowns that were made by Worth. A favourite mode of arranging the tunic or the drapery of the polonaise, is that called "dogs ears." A pointed piece of the stuff is folded, as nearly as possible, to the shape of a dog's ear, though the size suggests rather that of an antediluvian elephant, if such a beast existed in the age when magnifying glasses were alike unneeded and unknown.

Black will be more worn than ever this year. The Faubourg St. Germains is in mourning for the late Countess de Chambord, and while some ladies announce that they will wear back for the orthodox period of six months, others who perhaps insist less upon the Royal position of the deceased lady are to content themselves with three months. But mourning of this complimentary kind can be made very decorative and coquettish. Quantities of jet shimmer on many persons' bonnet, while the sun shamply glitters with it. The newest are edged with enormous beads of cut jet, as large as the biggest marble that ever excited a schoolboy's cupidity. A shower of small jet beads is liberally sprinkled over the net or lace that forms the sunshade. As this latter has always, on a well-dressed woman, a certain degree of mystery about the bonnet, the small black toque frequently accompanies the lace sunshade. Made of lace, it has strings of black moire, and an enormous jet comb stands up at the back, looking as though its teeth were thrust through the hair. Many of the new sunshades show boquets of jonquils or daffodils tied on with black ribbons. A bunch of silver thistles crowns an elegant little bonnet, a straw coloured bonnet, trimmed with feathers of the same tint and a bunch of velvet-petulied poppies, a sunshade of buttercup satin is carried, veiled with straw-coloured dotted net, and embellished by a group of velvet poppies tied with a perfect cataract of buttercup velvet ribbons. The inside of this elaborate sunshade is covered with puffings of straw-coloured tulle, intersected by lacings of the ribbons the ends of which are twined round the handle. Bonnets continue to be small and close in shape. In the best-dressed circles of society they are worn with very little trimming, and that little so disposed as to form a protest against the undue weight of the floral and feather arrangements which one sees burlesquing the middle class head. The "wing" bonnet is still the favourite shape, the trimming being in the rounded form of a wing at either side. One of these, in very coarse black straw, is trimmed with pleatings of fine scarlet lisse rounded like wings. In the centre of these, at each side, is a black jet wing. The "Olivia," or pent house, shape is still liked, having been found to be generally becoming. The new hats are all high in the crown, some of them looking mad enough with their rampant trimmings Some of new combinations of colour are, to put it mildly, extremely startling. When one sees a woman with a complexion resembling mahogany, roofed in with a huge hat of chestnut straw, trimmed with ribbons of a rabid green, one realizes how very few persons see themselves as others see them. Lilac and ruby form another very disagreeable combination. This fashionable is quite sufficient to recommend it to the blind devotes of the mode That it may not long remain so is the devout aspiration of all upon whom its harsh incongruities jar discontently. Unfortunately, there are many who can see no fault in anything that is endorsed as what our grandmothers called "modish" or "the ton."—*Daily News.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates, Joseph Hughes, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's each a reliable and valuable remedy—one that cannot be too widely recommended." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE EASTER MANŒUVRES.

THE Volunteer Easter manœuvres were again favoured with splendid weather this year, and passed off very successfully, completely justifying the determination of the War Office to abandon the old system of sham-fights at Brighton. This year the chief centres of operations were Dover, Shorncliffe, the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, and Colchester. In connection with the Dover operations, a battle known as "The Battle of Lydden" took place on Saturday in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley, who arrived upon the scene as the defending force from Dover and the marching column from Canterbury, under Colonels Moncrieff and Routledge, were hotly engaged in the mimic warfare. The volunteers on either side were reinforced by cavalry and artillery. The advancing column was much stronger in numbers than the force sent from Dover to check the movement, both of whose flanks were turned, and the road thus left free for the investment of the fortress by the invaders. After the battle the troops marched past the Commander-in-Chief. Church parades were on Sunday held by the volunteers in garison or in camp at Dover, and during the day the Duke of Cambridge made a visit to the quarters occupied by each of the corps. On Monday, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley witnessed the attack upon Dover by a body of troops coming from the direction of Whitstable, under General Cooper. The defending force was under General Dunne. The fight occurred at St. Radigund, about three miles from Dover. The attacking party, commanded by General Cooper, had somewhat the best of the encounter owing to their superior numbers. The battle terminated at one o'clock, and was followed by a march-past at Eloug Vale, a point nearer Dover, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, and the head-quarters staff. In the evening a general order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief, congratulating the volunteers on the satisfactory manner in which their movements were carried out.

Another body of volunteers were engaged in a march upon Portsmouth from the north, under Colonel Methuen. On the road there were several engagements with the defenders under Colonel Festing. On Saturday a battle was fought at Portsdown Hill. The advancing force was numerically stronger than the defenders, who, however, had the advantage of a body of marine artillery, and the encounter resulted in the defeat of Colonel Festing's force, which retired to Portsmouth. On Monday the scene of the operations was some fourteen miles from Portsmouth, upon downs extending northwards from the village of Horndean. Colonel Festing had to force back a body of troops advancing from London, and succeeded in doing so; but Colonel Methuen, in command of the northern body barred the only roads by which the southerners could have pressed northwards. The engagement was, in effect, three battles, and, as it ranged over a wide extent of ground, General Wills, the Umpire in-Chief, abandoned the march past.

The volunteers in camp at Shorncliffe took part in brigade drill with the regular troops on Saturday and on Monday their operations included a series of manœuvres with an enemy who was supposed to have landed at Dungeness, culminating in a battle on the hills at the rear of Folkestone. The theory was that during

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

THE leading characteristics of our principal markets have not undergone material alteration during the past week. Export produce continues to come forward in very large quantities and as formerly is being shipped as rapidly as it comes to hand against previous contracts; but there is no new business of moment being initiated, and the tone of the trade is accordingly quiet and devoid of animation. Imports on the other hand have mostly advanced in rupee value in consequence of a further fall in Exchange, which although closing to a fall of only ⅛ per cent. on the week at one time showed a drop of nearly 1½ per cent. Homeward Freights display a fairly steady appearance. A considerable number of charters have been effected since the departure of last mail, and while ready rates may be quoted at £1-1-3 transactions have taken place for June loading at £1-0-6 and £1-0-9 per ton open charter. Money has been dearer of late, and Government Securities have weakened slightly in consequence, but Shares continue firm, and in the case of Cotton Mills generally higher.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 13¼ lakhs, and the position is believed to have worsened somewhat since, as owing to the practical suspension of the sales of telegraphic transfer by the India Office in London, the Exchange Banks have been deprived of one of their facilities for laying down funds on this side. They have accordingly had to draw to some extent on their available resources to meet the demands of our export trade, and money in the open market has therefore advanced in value, demand loans on Government Paper being unobtainable under 7 per cent., while 8 to 9 per cent. is quoted on other Securities. No change has been made in the Bank's official minimum of 7 per cent., nor is it generally expected that any alteration will be made during the short time now remaining of the season, although had the same position arisen a few weeks earlier we most probably would have seen a rise, and it is not the fault of Government that merchants have not had to meet a temporary squeeze.

From Calcutta we learn by wire that the Bank of Bengal's Cash Balances have increased during the week by 16¼ lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—Our closing quotations last Thursday afternoon were nominally 1s. 5⅞d. to 13-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 9-16d. for 3 months' Credits, but they were extremely weak at that, and on Mail-day with a decline of ⅛d. per oz. advised from London in Bar Silver it can scarcely be said that any great surprise was felt at the fall of 5-32d. to 3-16d. which ensued. On Saturday, however, the fact of Silver having fallen at once from 45⅝d. to 45d. quite demoralised the market, and in the early morning it was difficult to say what the rates for Bank Bills really were. On demand 1s. 5 1-16d. ready was the top quotation and forward business was said to have been done at 1s. 4 31-32d., while Credits for this month's delivery were certainly negotiated at 1s. 5¼d. At this level sellers of private bills showing they were disposed to operate pretty freely a steadier feeling set in, and assisted by dearer money a decided recovery of ⅛d. took place on Monday. From this point, notwithstanding Silver having receded to 44⅜d., no change took place until this morning, when on the strength of Government having made no allotments of Council drafts an advance of 1-16d. was established, making closing quotations for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 11-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 7-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 7-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1'82½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1'84½	,,

For ready paper these quotations are firmly held this afternoon, but that the future is regarded from a much weaker point of view is distinctly manifest. For all June dilivery 3 months' Credits could be placed at 1-16d. lower, and for more distant months the banks are only naming 1s. 5 1-32d. telegraphic and 1s. 5 1-16d. for drawing.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to the advance in the value of money Paper has found more sellers than buyers of late, and Fours have declined from Rs. 97 11-16 to Rs. 97 9-16 with only a very small business doing at any time. Fours-and-a-half, however, remain nominally unaltered at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—Considering the position of the money market, shares generally have shown wonderful steadiness, and in the case of *Spinning and Weaving Mills* values have improved considerably. True the business doing is mainly amongst speculators, and the advanced prices quoted are chiefly for future delivery, still the tendency is there and it is moreover warranted to a great extent by the fact that the Mills at present are nearly all working to a fair profit. The rise during the week has been Rs. 150 in Madras United, Rs. 60 in Gordon Mills, Rs. 40 in Central India and Mahalukshmi, Rs. 35 in Dhun and Empress, Rs. 20 in Bombay United and Ripon, and Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 in most other favorite concerns. *Press* Companies are steady, but in most cases as last quoted. Mofussils have improved to Rs. 432½, Colabas to Rs. 660. Berars stand at Rs. 550, New Indian at Rs. 122½. *Banks* show no movement whatever, Bank of Bombays being still quoted at Rs. 715. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 3,025 for first issue. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are quoted at Rs. 12. Port Canning Land have improved to Rs. 320. Flour Mills are unaltered.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The improvement which we had to notice in our last weekly report has gained strength since, and a fair business has been done in the interval at advancing prices. From the bazaar the clearances are estimated at from 3,500 to 3,750 packages of all kinds, and we should call the rise during the week As. 1 to As. 2 for piece in Grey Shirtings, and a half Anna in lighter cloths. The upward tendency his still based mainly on the decline in Exchange which makes it impossible for dealers to replace with any margin on present prices, but it is also aided by the fact that supplies here and near at hand have been worked down to a comparatively moderate level, while producers at home are mostly under contract for some months ahead. Altogether, considering the free imports of the past six months, the trade so far as the relative position of demand and supply goes, presents a very sound appearance and we hear of no congestion of stocks at any of the distributing centres.

Local made Goods continue to meet a good steady demand, quite on a par with the existing scale of production, but there is no quotable change in prices.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns there has been a somewhat better enquiry of late and sellers have been able to establish an advance of ⅛ to ¼ anna per lb. in Water. In Dyed Yarns the improvement has been less marked, but holders are firmer In *Local* Spinnings there has been a much smaller business passing, the demand for China having apparently been pretty fully supplied by the free buying of the previous fortnight, and shippers want to see something of the results of their current risks before venturing further. The Mills, however, are nearly all well under contract for some time ahead, so that the 2,000 packages which are reported to have changed hands during the week have been quite sufficient to preserve a firm market.

METALS.—*Copper*—The market has not been specially active, but as in other articles of import the fall in Exchange has induced an advance in prices, which are about As. 8 per cwt. higher on the week. Braziers in bundles are now worth Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½. *Yellow Metal* is in moderate demand at Rs. 27½ to Rs. 27⅞ which is an advance of As. 8 per cwt. In *Iron* there has not been a large business doing, but prices are slightly higher, Swedish Bars showing a rise of Re. 1 per Candy.

COALS.—We have not heard of a single transaction to arrive since last mail left, consumers having apparently covered the bulk of their monsoon wants. Nominally prices are the same, say Powell Duffryn Rs. 15½, Ordinary Cardiff Rs. 14½, Davison's West Hartley Rs. 15, sellers, but no buyers within 8 annas per ton of these rates.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market continues wanting in cheerfulness, the new business developed during the week having been quite insignificant in extent. At the same time the tone has been distinctly firm throughout, and although very few forward delivery contracts have been effected a considerable quantity of ready Cotton has been bought against previous sales. Prices save for Omras have again advanced all round. In Broach, Bengals and Dholleras the rise has been about Rs. 2 per candy, but for Sawginned Dharwar and Westerns the movement has been Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy. Of both of these growths the sales for May delivery appear to have been considerably in excess of prospective supplies, and at the moment it is difficult to find sellers even at the enhanced rates quoted, although there will probably be no scarcity later on, the reports regarding both descriptions, but more especially Westerns, being very favorable.

The receipts during the week have been ahead of last year, but they are 20,000 bales less than the corresponding week in 1884, and it is now very evident that the Bhownugger and Dhollera crop is below the average in extent. Some people still hold to the idea that there will be a rush of supplies before the season closes, but we must confess we see nothing to justify this view, and our estimate of the six months exports would be from 850,000 to 900,000 bales the latter figure barely possible. We make the arrivals of new Cotton this season to date as follows :—

	Bales.
Berar	280,000
Dholleras	221,000
Bengals	197,000
Broach	155,000
Khandeish	150,000
Barsi and Nugger	50,000
Hingunghaut	16,000
Total	1,079,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

(Receipts)	1886.	1885.	1884
For the week	75,315	61,104	97,779
Since 1st January	1,049,722	731,139	1,154,073
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	58,514	32,591	71,038
Since 1st January	641,407	458,960	787,116
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	189	3	3,605
Since 1st January	31,663	31,125	52,927

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

New Crop—		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	May	Rs. 171	= 3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 164	= 3 21-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 158	= 3 17-32d.
Omra, Fine	do. (nl).	,, 195	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	Rs. 172 to 182	= 3 13-16 to 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	do.	Rs. 166 to 176	= 3 11-16 to 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	Rs. 158 to 168	= 3 17-32 to ¾d.
Broach, Fine	do. (nl).	Rs. 210	= 4½d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 202	= 4 15-32d.
Dholiera, Fine	do.	Rs. 191 to 197	= 4 9-32 to 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	Rs. 187	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 180	= 4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 191	= 4 9-32d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 181	= 4 1-32d.

WHEAT.—The arrivals from the districts have again been exceptionally large, but as has been the case for some weeks past the bulk of them have gone against previous contracts, leaving little for spot sale and so helping to maintain prices at a very high level. Within the past two days there have no doubt been indications of an easier tendency and a reduction of As. 1 to As. 1½ per cwt. has taken place from the highest point touched; still we are considerably above the figures at which simultaneous business with Europe would be practicable, and we look for this state of things prevailing until the old contracts for this month's delivery have been nearly completed. Dealers have had a bad time of it during the past month and are chary about selling freely again until their hands are clear. We quote :—

White Pessy No. 1	Ready	Rs. 4-2-0	per cwt.
Laskari	do.	,, 3-14-6 to 3-15-0	percwt.
Khatha (Hard Red)	do.	,, 3-10-0 to 3-11-0	,,
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	do.	,, 4-0-0 to 4-0-6	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has again fluctuated widely in value. Last Thursday the rate closed at Rs. 6-9, but during the next two or three days an advance to Rs. 6-13 was established. This brought out several European firms as resellers, with the result that the quotation has receded to Rs. 6-8½ to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. sellers. Supplies this week have been larger, but the ultimate out-turn nevertheless promises to be materially short of the average. Of *Rapeseed* receipts although larger than last week are still comparatively light and prices are As. 2 to As. 3 per cwt. higher. Yellow Guzerat we now quote at Rs. 5-15, Red Cawnpore at Rs 4-14½ to Rs. 4-15 per cwt. *Gingelly* we quote at Rs. 6-14 for White, Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. per mixed.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

		1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	569,591	392,512	313,841
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	5,955,432	4,454,210	2,481,231
Linseed—For the week	,,	220,969	173,925	173,422
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	2,387,841	3,501,082	2,716,985
Rapeseed—For the week	,,	46,464	56,932	88,928
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	671,512	726,878	639,114
Gingelly Seed—For the week	,,	9,384	5,447	8,822
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	731,512	976,307	764,289

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	136
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pot.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	2
Bo.CottonMfg.Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	670
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	690
City of BombayShares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	970
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	45
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,110
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	675
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	135
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	915
Hingughat Mill Co.	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00	500	Rs. 25	955
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,, 14-5-7	460
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	..	1,020
Khalao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
adras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,232½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	90
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	740
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	585
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	577½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	205
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Qu.. Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	930
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	450	1,000	1,000	..	765
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	815
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	830

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	5,500	5,500	Rs. 150	2,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	432½
New Berar Cott n Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	500
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
ssoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	510
olicart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	158
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	170
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	685xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	755
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..	12
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	..	..
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	260
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	30	...	86
Mechanical BuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	5 & 7½	93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	49
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Tanaker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	00	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	-	-	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	-	£100	-	-	£154

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-12-6
Carolas	,, 260
Mexican Dollars	,, 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 265
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-12
Gold Leaf	,, 21-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 22
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-13
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-8
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 21-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 9-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	141
Paris Municipal Loan	191
Port Trust Bonds	91

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate
London Banks	On demand		1s. 5¼d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 5 7-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.		1s. 5 5-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 5 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 5 7-16d.
Do. Credits	3 Do	do.	1s. 5 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 5 19-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do	do.	1s. 5 15-32d.
Do do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 5¼d.
Paris	3 Do	do.	1'82½
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1'84½
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-32
Do	60 days	do.	98½
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do.	99½
China	60 Do.	do.	222½

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—	
On Government Bills	7 per cent.
On Private Bills	8 do.
INTEREST CHARGED—	
On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion	7 per cent.
On Loans on Government Securities, or Port Trust Bonds On Loans on Goods, or Metals In Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	Other rates subject to arrangement.
On Cash Credits on Government Securities	
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
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FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

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TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FRANCIS—May 18, at Dharwar, the wife of F W Francis, Revenue Survey, S M C, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

PRESGRAVE—May 18, at Sitapur, the wife of Lieutenant Duncan Kyd Presgrave, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1886.

A BOMBAY firm received from Colombo, yesterday, the tidings that the monsoon has "burst" there. It takes a short telegram to convey that intelligence, and we fear that in these laconic monsoon despatches truth is often sacrificed to brevity and dramatic effect. We are getting more scientific every year, even in our weather-wisdom, and the weather-wise will no longer permit us to speak of the bursting of the monsoon. It may seem rank heresy to say that there is no such thing as the burst of the monsoon—just as rank as was the heresy of Mrs. Prigg in not believing "that there was no such person" as the Mrs. Harris of Mrs. Gamp's imagination, or as the heresy of the clever people in Europe who, for the past generation or so, have forbidden us the comfort of believing that the weather changes with the moon, and that the "the new moon" will put right all things meteorological that have happened to go wrong. But we must pay the penalty of living in a scientific age. We have come after Galileo, and we must no longer believe that the sun revolves around the earth; we have Mr. Chambers and the Colaba Observatory in our midst, and we must no longer talk about the bursting of the monsoon. And with that idol of the imagination another idol must go. The "burra chup" which precedes the burst cannot long survive the discredited burst itself. Where now is the shimmering heat of the parching May days—the heat that may be seen as surely as the darkness of Egypt could be felt—fit preliminary to the breathless universal silence of early June, in which no leaf stirs on the branches, no wave ripples on the sleeping waters, and in which man and nature join in the conspiracy of a great quiescence? Nature works out her grandest effects by contrast, and when the great bursting of the waters is erased from her programme, as the meteorologists have erased it, who can be conscious of the "great silence" which in the active imagination of the *Daily Telegraph* goes before it as surely as the lightning flash goes before the thunder peal? It is in science just as it has been in history. Merely because a subversive Master of the Rolls thirty years ago turned on a band of unemployed scholars to overhaul some mountains of manuscripts that the Legislature had committed to his care, the word went forth that English history would have to be re-written—a *fiat* which has been pretty faithfully obeyed between then and now, to the destruction of half the legends which served us for history in our school days. We shall look in vain henceforth for the dramatic interest which the monsoon possessed when the world was permitted to speak of it as a bursting monster and no mere creeping thing which comes upon us in hundredths of inches, and which we must not be sure is in our midst until the Meteorological Office have given us permission to say so. The office has rules of its own for determining whether or not the monsoon has begun, but these are obligingly elastic. So far as Colombo is concerned the commencement of the monsoon may,

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 20.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has issued an order to the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet, in which His Majesty expresses a desire for the peaceful development of Russia, and adds that circumstances, however, might necessitate an armed defence of the dignity of the Russian Empire.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

ATHENS, MAY 20.

M. Stefanopulos, who is pacific in his policy, and who was put forward as a candidate by M. Tricoupis, has been elected President of the Greek Chamber of Deputies.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 20.

At a meeting held at Her Majesty's Theatre yesterday, under the auspices of the Primrose League, Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he said that his advocacy of a continuous policy of coercion in respect to Ireland had been greatly exaggerated. His Lordship urged that Parliament should grant powers to govern Ireland which should be firmly and wisely exercised.

THE COUNT DE PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 19.

The Republican Party are raising a great outcry against the Count de Paris holding receptions in Paris. The French Government contemplate his exclusion from France.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Mr. Ilbert introduced into the Legislative Council the Bankruptcy Bill. He explained the principal point of difference between it and the English Act, as well as the various provisions of the Bill, and referred it to the Select Committee, which will not commence its sittings until after its return to Calcutta. In the meantime, suggestions and criticisms will be received and considered.

Mr. Bayley obtained leave to introduce a Bill to alter the Constitution of the Body of Trustees for the Indian Museum, and practical effect will be given to raise its number from 16 to 21, only one *ex-officio*, namely, the Accountant-General, the Government of India to nominate 5, the Asiatic Society 5, and the Bengal Government 5.

Mr. Ilbert presented the Reports of the Select Committee of the N.-W. P. Revenue Rent Acts.

The Council then adjourned to the 2nd June.

THE CHOLERA IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The improvement in the health of the 43rd Assam Regiment continues. No new cases of cholera has been reported up to the 15th.

The housing of the troops in Upper Burma are well forward.

AN ENGAGEMENT WITH DACOITS.

On the 13th inst., Major Hailes, with a detachment of 100 men of the 4th N. I., was attacked at 3 a.m, at Pantha, eight miles from Tammu, by 600 dacoits. After hard fighting, the village stockade was carried, the dacoits bolting into the jungle, whence they kept up a dropping fire. The jungle was then cleared, when the dacoits occupied the stockade, a mile off. This was assaulted and carried.

The casualties were: killed—1 havildar, 2 sepoys, and 3 followers. Wounded severely—Major Trotter, Political Agent of Munipur; slightly—3 sepoys and 2 followers.

Major Hailes continued his march to Tummu. His advanced guard was fired on at 5 p.m. near the village of Mulman, which he assaulted and took, ultimately arriving at Tummu at 10 p.m. without further casualty.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION

On the 14th May, the Afghan Boundary Commission was at Daulatabad, having been joined by the Russian Commission at Kassawa Kila, forty miles from Charshamba.

On the 10th the Commission were to proceed to Kamiab, but were delayed till the 15th, owing to innundations. The season has been particularly unhealthy on the whole. The general health of the party has been fair. From last accounts Mr. Griesbach is better.

The Uzbegs suffered severely both in life and property from the recent floods.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1 5-3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		70½
4½ " "		73½
3 " Consols for account		101⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan		102
4½ " French Rentes		109½
Bar Silver		44½

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, May 19.

10 p.m.	83·6

FRIDAY, May 20.

6 a.m.	82·6
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	88·4

THE MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

MESSRS. MACKINNON AND MACKENZIE have received a telegram from their agents at Colombo that the monsoon burst there on Wednesday. The P. and O. Company have received a note to the same effect.

The monsoon will not be long in travelling up to Bombay, and already there are abundant signs of its near approach. Last night, for instance, there was a good deal of thunder and lightning, and some little rain fell. As the people left the theatre shortly before midnight there was a short shower which continued for some little time, the rain falling in large drops.

THE further evidence adduced before the Marine Court of Inquiry yesterday showed that a large number of most unlikely circumstances occurred in the Dabool Creek on the 5th inst. The Celerity and Shastri met not far in the mouth of the Dabool Creek. They whistled to each other, but did not get replies; they saw each other's red and green lights, and then, as a climax, fearing a collision, both went full speed astern but collided, striking each other on their port bow. Each captain blames the other for running into him. The Court adjourned again till this morning.

ON Sunday next, Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee, high priest of the Parsees, lays the foundation-stone of a new fire-temple or Atesh Behram at Churney Wady Road, on a site where the Sailors Home was located more than thirty years ago. A fund of about a lakh and a quarter rupees has been subscribed in the Parsee community for the new building.

A MEETING of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held yesterday at Mazagon Castle under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., for the purpose of electing a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the room of Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, deceased. There was only one candidate, Mr. Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha; and on the motion of Mr. N. R. Ranina, seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, he was unanimously elected.

CAPTAIN F. W. SNELL has been appointed to be Third Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, *vice* Captain Kennedy; and Captain M. T. Lyde, Fourth Assistant, *vice* Captain Snell.

DURING the absence of Major J. Humfrey, Mr. J. B. D. Adams and Mr. G. W. Cotgrave will do duty as Superintendents of Police in the Ahmedabad and Thana districts, respectively.

THE privilege leave for three months granted to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wilson, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will have effect from the 25th inst.

MR. F. C. O. BEAMAN delivered over charge of the office Acting Second Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant, on the 3rd inst., and on the 5th inst. assumed charge of his duties as Special Settlement Officer, Baroda.

BRIGADE SURGEON H. V. CARTER, M.D., has been appointed to act as Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon General H. Cook.

MR. T. H. Stewart, C.S., has been appointed to act as Commissioner of the Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Sheppard, C.S., or until further orders.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. ARNOTT Obstetric Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, has been appointed to act as Physician, European General Hospital, in addition to his other duties during the absence of Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel.

CAPTAIN L. L. FENTON, Acting Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, has passed with credit the Departmental Examination according to the Lower Standard required of Political Officers serving in Kattywar. Captain Fenton has also passed an examination in the Gujarati language according to the Lower Standard.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Re-organization seems to be a hobby in the Nizam's P. W. D. Another is on the *tapis*—for the seventh time in the same number of years—when extra engineers are to be appointed."

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has at last been opened in the native city of Aurungabad, about two miles from the Military Cantonment, much to the inconvenience of the military element. "The combined P. and T. Office in the city," a visitor states, "is a miserable apology for a Government office. The line, it is said, is to be extended to Jalna, forty miles—when funds are available. The Telegraph Office works with Nandgaon G. I. P. R."

WE hear that work on the Midland Railway is being vigorously pushed forward, and that it is expected the line will be completed within two years.

THE three Japanese officers now visiting India have arrived at Simla.

GENERAL HUGHES is reported much weaker, and the gravest fears are now entertained of his condition, as lung disease has rapidly developed.

MR. ILBERT introduced the Bankruptcy Bill into Council yesterday. Some slight alterations have been made in the draft by the Legislative Department.

THE case of Colonel Hooper having been duly reported on by the Commander-in-Chief, in connection with the report of the Court of Inquiry, is now before the Government of India for orders.

COLONEL BEN WILLIAMS, Director of Remount Operations, is about to visit Persia on special duty in connection with remount and transport business. He will purchase horses for the Bombay mounted branches, and endeavour to resuscitate the trade in horses and mules between Persia and India. He is to furnish a full report to the Government of India.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 19th inst:—"Slight rain in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and Kurrachee. Scarcity of drinking water in four talukas of Dharwar and two of Kanara. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of seven districts. Other conditions unchanged."

THE Alliance Bank of Simla is one of the most prosperous of all the inland banking concerns. With a working capital of 46 lakhs, it has earned a net profit during the past year of 24½ per cent. Out of twenty-three dividends declared since the Bank was established the minimum of seven per cent. was only reached on the occasion of the first two years.

FROM July next the Indo-European Telegraph Company will reduce its rates for commercial telegrams from 4s. 7d. to 4s. per word.

TWO Mahomedans in Hyderabad city made a curious wager the other day, which resulted in the death of one of them. The deceased accepted a challenge that he should stand facing the sun from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. A certain day was appointed, when a large gathering assembled to witness the *tamasha*, as they styled it. Bets of Rs. 100 a side were laid. The deceased took his stand gazing at the sun from the agreed time up to 3 p.m., when suddenly he dropped foaming from the mouth. Medical aid was soon summoned, but, before assistance arrived, life was extinct.

IT is stated that the estimate of the outturn of opium in the Benares Agency in the current season has undergone a material change. In the place of 74,000 maunds estimated at the end of March last, it is expected that hardly 60,000 maunds will be realized. This decrease is attributed to the fact of the crop in Bareli, Etah, Manipur, and Fatehgarh having suffered much from hail. The drug now being gathered and weighed is, besides, reported to be of much lower than the standard consistence. Such being the case, a good portion of the produce will have to be appropriated in making up the deficiency. In the Patna Agency, it is also apprehended that the outturn of the crop in the present season will show a considerable decrease, as compared with the previous estimates. If so, we fear that the Government will not be able to sell 5,000 chests of provision opium every month in 1887 as was assumed in the Financial Statement.

MILITARY NEWS.

A YEAR'S furlough has been granted to Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

THE furlough for one year, on medical certificate, granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fagan, S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, has been converted into furlough for two years on private affairs.

EXTENSION of leave on medical certificates has been granted to the following officers:—Colonel T. Kettlewell, S.C., six months; Captain R. W. P. Robertson, R.A., six months; and Captain H. B. Ternan, S.C., four months.

LIEUTENANT W. O. M. MOSSE, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer 20th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps; and Lieutenant Henry Cloves, 2nd East York Regiment, has been appointed a probationer.

SOLDIERS serving on the 1st April, 1885, shall reckon towards good conduct pay any period of absence without leave, not exceeding five days, and any period of imprisonment by commanding officer not exceeding seven days.

CAPTAIN E. HUTTON, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted two months' leave to Mussoorie.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, it has been ruled that an application for the trial by court-martial of medical subordinates accused of drunkenness shall in all cases be made by Army Head-Quarters. Administrative Medical Officers are therefore requested to be so good as to refer to the General Officer Commanding all cases of drunkenness amongst members of the Subordinate Medical Department.

THE British pay of Riding Masters has been increased by 1s. 6d. per day, and we may shortly expect to see the Indian pay and allowances of such as are serving in India increased and consolidated. The British pay on appointment has been raised to 10s. 6d. per day; after five years', 12s.; after ten years', 13s. 6d.; after fifteen years', 15s.; and after twenty years' commissioned service, 16s. 6d.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Major R. J. Doyne, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Major A. Chancellor, 2nd Nortumberland Fusiliers, have been ordered to proceed to England and join the battalions into which they have been promoted.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. B. LEMESURIER, Royal Artillery, has been posted temporarily to the Command of the Presidency District.

THE following Commissions from the ranks were gazetted in April. In the Artillery, Master-Gunner Owen Neil and Sergeant-Major G. J. Shakespear have been appointed Quartermasters; in the Coast Brigade, Sergeant-Major W. H. Popplestone has been appointed Lieutenant, Sergeant-Major T. H. Barrett, the Dorsetshire Regiment, and Sergeant-Major W. Holmes, 60th Royal Rifles, have been appointed Quartermasters.

COLONEL J. HEYWOOD, 2nd Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment, will complete five years' service as a Regimental Colonel on the 31st instant, and will vacate the command of the Battalion.

IT is reported that the position of Quartermasters is again under consideration.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM KEOUGH has been appointed to the Command of the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

LIEUTENANT J. L. KAYE, Berkshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted language leave to Bombay to study the native languages, to 1st November 1886.

IT has been notified, for information, that the temporary line of rail up the Bolan Pass as far as Hirok can now be made use of for the carriage of military stores, &c., to the extent of 100 tons per week. The manager, North-Western Railway, if applied to, may, perhaps, arrange for the despatch of larger quantities weekly.

LIEUTENANT E. A. FANSHAWE, G. Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, having been promoted Captain into the No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Malta, has been ordered to join for duty.

THE Government of India have accorded sanction to the following troops being sent to Cherat for the hot weather months:—500 men of the 4th Battalion 60th King's Royal Rifles, and 300 men of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, from Peshawar, and 300 men of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers from Nowshera.

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, Paymaster, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, died at Naini Tal on the 10th May, where he had proceeded on sick leave. Captain Gordon only lately returned to duty from the half-pay list, on which he had been placed when at home on sick leave, as unfit to return to India.

EIGHT members of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have been entered this year for the Alexandra and Queen's competitions at Wimbledon.

LIEUTENANT T. F. GRAHAM, of the King's Dragoon Guards, expects to be transferred to the 1st Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment.

BRIGADE-SURGEON T. N. HOYSTED, Medical Staff, expects to leave India shortly on promotion.

OFFICERS commanding native regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, have had their attention drawn in General Orders to the regulations which require that officers proceeding on furlough out of India, or on duty, to Europe or elsewhere, should be provided with last pay certificates bearing the countersignature of the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the officer belongs.

THE Fourteenth Central Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Presidency will commence at Poona on the 5th October next.

LIEUTENANT H. A. K. JENNINGS, Royal Artillery, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, has been granted 90 days' leave to visit England.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence for 90 days, from date of departure, has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel P. FitzG. Gallway, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India, to visit England.

APPLICATION having been made by telegram for the services of six young medical officers, nine apothecaries and twelve hospital assistants for service in Upper Burma, the Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces, regretted that he was not in a position to meet this demand, and suggested that, as the force in Upper Burma did not solely consist of Madras troops, this demand might be met from Bengal. The Government of India, the *Madras Times* learns, have informed him that the medical administration of Upper Burma shall be vested in the Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces, Madras, who will meet all requirements, with assistance from Bengal and Bombay, in communication with the Surgeon-General of those Presidencies.

IT now seems to have been arranged that Brigadier-General A. C. Johnson, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Eastern District, Madras, shall become Inspector-General of Artillery in India. He was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, at the siege and fall of Lucknow, and he commanded the Artillery in Sir Frederick Roberts' march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar and in the battle of Candahar. He is the eighth of the nine sons of Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., a Peninsula hero, who was present at Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. Seven of Sir Henry's sons went into the Army, and of these two have received the K.C.B., and two the C.B. The Brigadier's fourth brother, General Sir Edwin Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., is a member of the Council of India; and his immediate senior, Major-General A. B. Johnson, C.B., is Military Secretary at the India Office.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Bombay that Mr. Menist, who is at present travelling up-country for Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, has been robbed at Ajmere of the greater portion of the valuable stock in his possession. During his tour it appears that Mr. Menist became acquainted with the travelling dramatic company under the direction of Professor Campbell, an actor better known in the mofussil than elsewhere. They seem to have been staying at the dak bungalow at Ajmere. At the beginning of the week, Mr. Menist found that during his temporary absence from the room he occupied, it had been entered by thieves who had stolen jewellery and watches to the value of nine thousand rupees. The police were at once informed of the occurrence, and Mr. Menist communicated the fact of the robbery to Bombay by telegram. Without loss of time Mr. Marcks despatched the assistant manager (Mr. Waldecker) to the scene of the robbery. Professor Campbell and a member of his company, named Stanley, who had left Ajmere by the mail, have been arrested at Bandiqui Junction, nearly one hundred and fifty miles near Delhi, particulars of the robbery having been telegraphed up the line. Several of the stolen watches were found on Stanley. According to later telegrams there is every prospect of the greater portion, if not the whole, of the jewellery being recovered.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Harlock Pritchard
Mr J Black
Mr F White
Mr and Mrs Single
Mr Ramon
Mr Moore
Mr and Mrs Steven
Col and Mrs Drummond, and 2 children and maid
Dr Lyon
Mrs Frank Tebbs
Mr J F Chew
Major J L Macpherson
Dy-Surgn Genl F W Bellews
Mr D A Sopher
Mr and Mrs Clark and child
Dr and Mrs Hill and child
Mrs Conran
Mr I G Smith
Raja of Nursingarh and suite
Mr A D Pelly
Mr P F Taylor
Mr and Mrs Lewin and child
Mr Baggott
Mr Scott
Mr Elsworthy
Mr Forley
Mr Sharman
Mr Speiro
Mr Henry McGill
Mr Joseph Fancy

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs Kleinknecht
Col and Mrs Mander
Col and Mrs Jacob
Col F G Berkeley
Mrs Quarrell
Mr J S Davis, C S
Mrs Fendal Charles
Mr W A Willock
Mr J H Rowlins
Lieut-Col P F Gallwey
Col R B Campbell
Mr Jefferson
Rev F Sandys
Mr and Mrs J H Rivett Carnac
Suran A Adams
Mr Farran
Mr G H B Hallen
Mr Bo l
Capt Clutterbuck, RN
Mr I A Shepherd
Lieut A T Woodhouse
Mr S Simon

FOR VENICE.

Miss Nugent
Mr W M Macaulay
Mr H O Dumbell
Mr and Mrs John Nugent
Mr and Mrs Jacob Sassoon
Mr J K Isaac
Major Malcolm Stevens
Dr Cook

FOR ADEN—Mr Fred Jones

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Malwa, sailing on the 25th May:—

FOR LONDON—Le-Col Fitzgerald, Capt Etheridge, Mr and Mrs Regan, and Mr Bull.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr A M Hooper. Mr H P Morgan, M —Charles, and Mr Bowdillon.
FOR VENICE—Mr W H Gill and Col Jackson.
FOR MARSEILLES—Col J Watts, Mr W E Purser, Mr J H Berry, Mr Campbell Thompson, Mr G E A Ross, Col and Mrs Turton, and 2 children.

By the s. s. ANCONA, sailing on the 1st June:—

FOR LONDON—Mr Lindsay Dixon, Mr and Mrs Daniel Campbell, Mr F Murray, Mr H Picken, Mrs Campbell and 3 children.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr E Werthein, Mr H B Simpson and Mr Dods.

POSTAL PEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Poona correspondent, in his letter of the 18th inst., says:—"We feel very proud here of a recent complimentary reference to the clean and suitable dress of our post peons in your correspondence columns. Their winter dress is scarlet in colour, and, I think, a kind of baize in texture."

Now, Sir, if the Poona postmen are allowed both a winter and a summer uniform, is it not hard on the Bombay postmen, who are much harder worked than their Poona brethren, that they are not allowed a similar privilege, but are compelled to wear the same coat for a whole year, and on every day of the year, Sundays included?

It may be *human* on the part of the Postmaster to make them do this; but it is, certainly, not *humane*.

Hornby Road, May 20. OBSERVER.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This time I wish to speak of the Provincial contracts. The past, they say, is a very valuable guide for the future, and in the revision of the arrangements with the Local Governments, or in suggesting or criticising proposals concerning it, sight cannot be lost of the principle involved in the maxim. When Mr. Dickens suggested in 1860 this reform of the financial system in the direction of provincialising finance, or when General Strachey formulated the scheme in 1867 for Mr. Massey, the primary object in view was to relieve the Government of India, at least partially, of the heavy financial responsibilities under which the Government was then laboring; and if I have correctly understood the measures of financial reform introduced by Lords Mayo, Lytton, and Ripon, I may say the Government of India sought and obtained such a relief to a greater or smaller degree. The Government of India under Lord Dufferin is no better off than it was under the noble Lords referred to, and the people have no reason to find fault with the present Government if it seeks to obtain further relief. For one reason or other the financial situation is critical. If we look at the work before the Committee in this light, I am sure there will be little reason to complain if the Supreme Government attempts to revise the contracts with a view to make them a little more favourable to itself. Thus I do not, and I believe the native public too does not, grudge to the Imperial Government a larger annual subsidy during the next five years, but what really forms the ground of complaint is the manner in which the higher contribution is sought. In the memorable Resolution of 30th September 1881, the relations of the Imperial and Provincial Governments have been very clearly laid down, and I believe the arrangements have been pronounced to be satisfactory. Each Government, Imperial as well as Provincial, ought, it is settled, to manage its own affairs within the respective means of each, and should make no claims upon each other's savings except to meet the severest disaster. This is but just, for there certainly is no reason why Provincial Governments should suffer for the extravagance or neglect of the Imperial, and *vice versa*. The Government of Lord Ripon went even a step further, and agreed to restore contributions received during the currency of the then existing contract. To be brief, the relations established were those of allies having a common interest in the good government of the Empire. If there is to be anything like continuity in the Government, these friendly relations ought to be allowed to develop. But, unfortunately, there is a tendency to revert to the arrangements that were given up as being prejudicial. The contributions secured and sought for future years are not for disaster but for budgetary equilibrium; and we should, therefore, be surprised if the Local Governments do not urge the Government of India to adjust its own expenditure to income before coming to the Provincial Governments for contribution. The Local Governments have been called upon to say what reductions they are prepared to make, and we doubt if they would propose any before they know what the Supreme Government is prepared to do in its turn. An examination of the Imperial portion of the budget ought to be made first. But this subject does not fall within the scope of this letter, and I therefore dismiss it for the present with the simple remark that the Committee should see that economy begins at home. To return to the Provincial contracts. If the figures of Provincial revenues were compared, it would be found that the Provincial allotments are made on no principle of equity; and the first care of the Committee should be to see that due justice is done to the different administrations. Mr. John Hector, of the Bank of Bengal, published a pamphlet about the year 1875, entitled the "Permanent Settlement Problem," in which he very conclusively proved that the other provinces of India have to make up for the deficiencies of Bengal; and Mr. Martin Wood, in his paper on Inter-Provincial Finance, read before the East India Association about the same time, proved that Bombay was put to a very great loss in the arangements of Lord Mayo. Successive revisions have taken place; but the Government of Bombay has not received sufficient justice at the hands of the Government of India. We solicit the attention of the Committee to this point, because we have been double sufferers; we have received less and paid more. In revising the Provincial contracts, therefore, the Provincial allotments should be based on some sound principle; distribution by population would serve the purpose well. Out of the Imperial sources of income the revenue derived from land is a source of revenue that can be sufficiently relied upon, and this may be adopted as the principal item for allotment. As regards other sources, such as salt and opium, the present allotments are not inequitable, and may continue so far as regards the revenue side. When the Committee goes to the expenditure side, they would do well to keep the items of expenditure relating to the Presidencies proper quite intact, and to distribute the charges of supervision, control, and defence over the Presidencies according to the principle that may be adopted for the distribution of Imperial revenues. It is very likely that the revenue side of the contracts will be left untouched; at least so far as the making of fresh grants is concerned, and hence arises the necessity of using greater discretion in assigning expenditure to the debit of the provinces. The present is, perhaps, the best time for the Governments to see how each administrative unit under them financially stands. It may not be practicable to make every taluka work on a commercial basis, but there is no reason why every division should not be self-supporting. Without such an examination it is impossible to know what and where reductions are possible. It now only remains to see what saving in rupees and annas is possible by following the lines I have pointed out. According to my calculation the total saving will be ten per cent. I shall try to substantiate this with figures in my next.

Poona, May 19. N.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 19.

EUROPEAN *VERSUS* NATIVES.

A BRILLIANT match at cricket was played at Baroda this morning. The Natives had vanquished the Europeans in four matches in the course of two-and-a-half years, but luck seems to have favoured the Europeans this time. The following were the scores:—

NATIVES.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Bappoo, b Devine	4	b Lynn	0
Buldewpursad, run out, b Devine	9	b Devine	0
Roopsingh, b Devine	0	b Devine	13
Luxman, b Devine	4	c Devine, b Lynn	2
Khudabux, b Lynn	0	c Myatt, b Lynn	19
Nathoo, b Lynn	2	b Devine	0
Munshi Saheb, not out	0	run out	0
Budu Meah, b Devine	0	b Devine	0
Gulu Meah, run out, b Lynn	4	c and b Devine	6
Marthan Rao, b Lynn	10	b Devine	0
Mahamad Saheb, b Devine	16	b Lynn	0
Extras	8	Extras	7
Total	57	Total	47

EUROPEANS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J Devine, b Bappoo	7	not out	21
Lieut Watson, run out, b Luxman	6	not out	11
H O'Byrne, b Bappoo	3	b Bappoo	0
W Hardie, c Khudabux, b Luxman	34	Did not bat.	
A Myatt, not out	12		
S Lynn, b Luxman	3		
T Devine, c Khudabux, b Bappoo	9		
R Hardie, b Bappoo	0		
T Hardie, b Bappoo	0		
M DeCruz, b Bappoo	3		
T Lynn, b Bappoo	5		
Extras	6	Extras	6
Total	88	Total	38

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN RIVAL STEAMERS.

YESTERDAY the Marine Court re-assembled at the Fort Police Court, under the presidency of Mr. Cooper, and continued the investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision of the Celerity with the Shastri in the Dabool Creek on the 5th instant.

Mr. Little appeared for Government. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the captain and owner, Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, of the Celerity; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the captain and owner, Mr. Shepherd, of the Shastri.

The examination of Mahomed Cassum, the captain of the Shastri, was resumed by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. He said: I never made a report in my own writing or a rough report. The ticketmen's report was the only one; it was written in Unjenval Bay. The book containing the times of arrivals and departures is kept by Abdoola. No entry was made in it about the collision, because he cannot write such things. My mate's name is Jessmud. I cannot make out the signature at the foot of the report; it is not distinctly written. I know how to write sea affairs and keep accounts in English, but not enough to make an entry in the book about the collision. The protest was written from the facts stated by me. Some questions were put to me. The mate is the only person on board, beside myself, capable of taking charge of the steamer. I do a watch of six hours, and so does the mate. My watches are from 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. I never sleep in my second watch from 6 p.m. to midnight. I take my meals on deck. I have men on the look-out day and night. Three men are constantly on the look-out. I have fifteen lascars. The look-out men have four-hour watches. Going in and coming out of ports I always heave the lead. I was taking soundings up to the place of the collision. No records of the soundings are kept whatever. I remember them. I was in two fathoms of water when the collision took place. When I have 1,100 passengers I draw 8½ ft. and I drew 8½ ft. in the Dabool Creek. I go 10 knots an hour full speed, at half speed 6 or 7, easy 4 or 5, and slow about 2 or 2½ knots an hour. I have a compass on board and I steer by it when I am at sea. I do not steer by compass going up or coming down the Dabool Creek. I did look at the compass after leaving the Dabool bunder and before the collision, a little before 8-35. I can't say whether it was a minute or more than that time. By it I was due west. I have no deviation card on board, and have never checked the error of my compass. I tested my compass by the Polar Star. My head was then to the west. I am speaking of the sea.

President.—I think he was at sea. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Yes, very much at sea. Well, where did you make this experiment with the Polar Star?

Witness:—I don't know where I was; it was between Bombay and Dabool.

Did you stop the ship and put her head west for the purpose. (Laughter.)

Witness: No, I made it going along. I never checked it on any other occasion. When I found I was heading west I stopped the engines. I did so as soon as I saw the green light, and I went astern. I steered by the shore on leaving Dabool, and not by any point ahead. I gave the order to the man at the wheel to steer by the shore. The shore I said I steered by was the Chorbooty Sand. I steered one course; it is the only course, that is, keeping on the starboard.

Where were you when you saw the Oorun? How far was she off you?

Witness: About a quarter of a mile or less.

Then how did you pass it at the Custom House?

Witness: I did so. I still say so. I was a quarter of a mile from Dabool bunder when I blew my whistle and the Oorun was near the Fort. She was not quite close when she blew her whistle. One blast of the whistle means I'm keeping on my starboard?

Does it not mean that you are going to starboard?

Witness—Do you think that it means that?

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Yes, I do.

Witness: No. It means that I'm sailing on my starboard.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Very well, I stand corrected.

Witness continuing: The first time I saw the Celerity she was on my port bow. She was bearing from me W. S. W. ¼ W. I did not see how she was headed, but saw her red light. After seeing the Celerity I kept the same course until immediately before the collision, and the Celerity so far as I could see kept her same course too. I say so from the fact of seeing her red light.

You say if the Celerity had not run into you, she would have gone on the sand?

Yes, and all her passengers would have been drowned.

Oh, you mean he was steering direct on the sand to kill his passengers?

Witness: No. I don't say so. I can't say on what part of the sand the Celerity would have struck if she had not struck me. The tide runs with a little greater force by the north side of the sand than by the south side near the Fort. There is only one way of coming out of the creek. I would never come out on the south side. That is all. It is not my practice at night, when coming out of Dabool Creek, to steer by the light at the Custom House. I steer by the sand.

Even on a dark night when you can't see it?

Witness: You can always see it by the surf. I passed all the orders that night myself.

Have you heard that some of your passengers stated at Dabool that you were asleep in your cabin at the time of the collision?

Let them be brought here.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Answer the question.

Witness: No; I never heard that such a statement was made.

Nor have you heard it stated that your mate Jessmud was in charge?

Witness: No, I have not heard it. I call at fifteen ports when I go to Goa with the mails. I only take soundings at the ports where I am doubtful.

Examined by Mr. Russell: In going into the creek I passed the Wasishta at 7-35. I saw her myself; it was entered in my report. The report was written on the same night.

By Mr. Little: I stated in my report the collision took place close to the buoy. It bore W. ¼ N. to the ship. I can't say what distance it was I could see it distinctly. I did not go round the buoy in putting back into Unjenval Bay. I did not pass the buoy at all. After I got free from the collision I went full speed astern. The steering chain on the port side was broken by the collision; in consequence, I could only turn to starboard. The wheel was put a little to port after the collision.

To the Court: I saw the Oorun going out of the creek. I whistled to her to come to my assistance.

Mahomed bin Ashoor said: I hold a certificate of competency as master in the Indian Foreign Trade granted in Bombay, August 1883. I have been in command of steamers for the last six years. During the last four years I visited the Dabool Creek very frequently, going about seven times a month. The Celerity is an iron built screw steamer, 142 tons and 150 horse-power, and is owned by Mr. Joomabhoy Lalji. I left Bombay on the 5th of May at 12-15 noon. I was bound for Dabool. She drew 12 ft. 4 inch. aft and 10 ft. forward. Excluding myself I had a crew of thirty-six all told There is no mate on my steamer. The serang and tindal were next after me. I had 545 passengers, but no cargo. I sighted the first light, the Dabool light, at 7-30. I steered straight for it. My head was S. by E. ½ E. I did not go straight for the light, but went south of it. I did not take the bearing of the light. When I was close to the light-house I went at half speed, and a short while afterwards I steered by the Fort light. When I turned to enter the creek, I saw the Shastri's masthead light. Two or two and a half minutes after I saw the green light. As soon as I saw it, I blew my whistle and then began to go to the south shore according to the usual practice and rule of the road when entering the creek. The Shastri did not answer my whistle, and I blew it again. (Witness gave the above evidence and the following from a small book, in which he stated he had, after the collision, noted the circumstances.) I continued to see the Shastri's green light, and she was coming out by the southern shore. I stopped my engines and gave the order to go full speed astern. I then saw the Shastri coming with her green light on my port-bow. I was going astern, and the Shastri came quite close, turning to her right and showed her red light, striking me five feet from my stem on my port-bow. At the time of the collision I was going astern full speed. My helm was a little to port. My steamer had gone twenty to twenty-two revolutions astern, her way had been stopped, and she had just commenced going astern when we were struck. The Shastri collided with me coming fulspeed. She went N.-W., and I went astern to the west. The Shastri came on my portside after the collision. I at once asked the look-out what damage was done. He said no one was hurt, but water was coming in. I at once stopped the engines and went full speed ahead into Dabool. Seeing the Shastri was not in the way, I asked my tindal what the Shastri was doing. He said she was turning to the north. My tindal told me again, two minutes after, the Shastri was turning and following us. I then ran into Dabool. After casting anchor I sent for the first engineer, and I commenced righting. The engineer and I went in front of the collision bulkhead, and saw water was coming in where the plate was broken. There was 7 ft. of water in the forepeak. The next day I started for Bombay, where I arrived at midnight. I was going half speed, as one ought to be careful in going into the creek. I took soundings as I entered. I had 17 feet on the port and 15 on the starboard side at the time of the collision by soundings. At the same time I saw the red light of the Shastri we collided. My steamer was heading E. ¼ S. ¼ N. when I went astern. After I turned astern I whistled three times, and the Shastri shaped her course towards me. At the time of the collision I was a ship's length and a half from the south shore.

Examined by Mr. Russell: When I first saw the green light of the Shastri she appeared to be about two and a half to three miles. I was out in the open sea and coming from Bombay going into the creek by taking a turn. I knew that she was coming out. I do not think she had passed the Unjenval Custom House. I blew my whistle when I was two miles from the

profits during the five years previous, in order to ascertain whether he has received his right share, as he has at present had only a mere statement submitted to him. He is entitled to a ¼ share in the firm's assets on that date, or he must be paid a yearly sum on the earnings of the new firm until the amount reaches the sum provided for; and also to ¼ share of the assets or debts due in respect of work done before 1st June 1880 (but only as they come in.) I therefore direct that an account be taken of profit since 1st June 1880, an account of moneys paid to Mr. Roberts, and that an account be taken of sums due to the firm and outstanding on the 30th November 1884, and what portion has been received by the defendants' firm. A final decree will be made on these accounts being taken. As to the question whether the Agra Bank are entitled in any way, nothing appears on the record; if the defendants raise the issue now, I will direct an issue of fact to be taken. There is no question of costs.

ANIMAL FIGHTS IN CASHMERE.

A CORRESPONDENT, describing the animal fights which formed part of the festivities in connection with the installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere, says:—

Two huge water-buffaloes, with ropes on their feet and a dozen men at each rope, were now introduced to each other; the crowd closing round them to within a few feet. Neither animal required any urging, but put his head down at once and butted. The shock of the opposing skulls rang like the sound of a hatchet on wood across the arena. Then both brutes laid head to head, and pushed and grunted and pawed and sweated for five minutes; the crowd yelling madly meanwhile. The lighter weight was forced back into the crowd, recovering himself, butted again, turned sideways, and was again forced back. After a few minutes more, when each animal was settling down to his work with wholehearted earnestness, the order was given to separate them; and very reluctantly the gigantic *mussucks* were hauled in opposite directions. Then a curious thing happened. A little child ran forward out of the press, and standing on tip toe, reached up and embraced with both arms the hairy jowl of the beast, who had borne himself the most savagely in the fray. It was a pretty little picture—spoilt by the other buffalo suddenly breaking loose and charging down anew. A second shock, and yet another struggle followed, and both beasts were eventually led off snorting and capering in uncouth fashions to express their disgust at not being allowed to go on. Two fresh bulls advanced gravely into the middle of the arena, gazed at each other politely, and as politely retired. They must have shared the same wallow together, for fight they would not.

Next came the fighting rams, spotted and shaven beasts, with Roman noses and rowdy visages, straining away from their owners and all apparently "spoiling for a fight." Two or three couples were let go together, ran back to gather way, came on and met; ran back, charged again and repeated the performance till the sound of their foolish colliding heads was almost continuous. After the first few minutes, when you begin to realize that neither animal is likely to fall down dead, ram fighting is monotonous. Sometimes a ram runs back for his charge valiantly enough, and midway in the onset loses heart, turns a fat tail to his antagonist, and flees to his master. The adversary being a beast of honour, immediately pulls up and trots back to his master. One light limbed doomba with red spots seems to be the champion of Jummu. His charge generally upsets his antagonist at once, and few of the rams care to stand a second.

As soon as all the rams had been disposed of, certain vicious shrieks and squeals gave evidence that the horses were being got ready; and the police set about widening the ring. Presently a bay galloway and a black pony danced out, dragging their attendants after them at the end of a long rope. The instant they were let go, they ran open-mouthed at each other, turned tail to tail and kicked savagely for five minutes; the black suffering most. Then, after the manner of horses, all the world over, they turned round and closed, each striking with his forefeet and striving to fix his teeth in the other's crest. They squealed shrilly as they boxed and finally rose on end, a magnificent sight, locked in each other's arms. The bay, loosing his hold on the black's poll, made a snatch at the black's near foreleg, which was at once withdrawn. Both horses then dropped to the ground together and kicked and bit at close quarters till the bay fled with the black after him through the crowd. The *saices* at the end of the drag ropes were knocked over, scrambled up and caught at the ropes again, while the two maddened brutes plunged and struggled among the people. As one enthusiastic Briton put it "the horses made a holy show of that crowd." About half a dozen people were knocked over and shaken, but no one was hurt; and after wild clamour and much running hither and thither, both bay and black were caught, blindfolded, and led away to reappear no more. Buffaloes fight like men, and rams like fools; but horses fight like demons, with keen enjoyment and much skill. By this time twilight had fallen; the wrestlers who tumbled about regardless of the excitement round them, had all put their man down or had their own shoulders mired, and Ram Singh rose to pay away. The mob on the double tiers of the amphitheatre dropped down into the arena and flooded the centre till the elephants could barely wade through the press.

Just at this time an unrehearsed and most impressive scene followed. The biggest of the elephants—Ram Singh's, I think, I am not certain, but a huge beast with gold bound tusks, golden *jhools* and seven feet earrings had just been ordered to sit down for his riders to mount. Before the ladder could be adjusted, he sprang up with a trumpet, turned round towards the palace (up-hill that is to say) and knocked a man over. Then he wheeled round, the mahout pounding at his forehead with the iron, to the other end of the arena, where an elephant was just going down the incline towards the lower part of the city. He raced across the space—full, be it remembered, of people—scattering the crowd in every direction, butted the retreating elephant in the rear, making him stagger heavily; ran back, butted him again and threw him on to his knees near the stone revetment of the earthwork terrace of the palace. Here the mahout re-estblished some sort of control ever him, swung him round, and brought him back to be taken off, roped and chained, in deep disgrace.

One man, the man knocked down at the beginning, was brought up into the palace verandah. He was naturally knocked out of breath and desperately frightened, for the elephant had set a foot on the loose folds of his *pyjamahs*. Brandy restored the sufferer. One old woman, knocked over in the charge after the other elephant, lay on the ground for a few minutes, and then hobbled off with the help of a stick. That was the extent of the damage, inconceivably small as it may appear, caused by a vicious elephant running through a crowd of some thousands of people.

THE CALCUTTA POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS in passing sentence on two men concerned in the Calcutta Post Office robbery said:—You have been convicted after a most careful, and I think a most patient, hearing of the offences of which you were charged. You, Suraji, have been convicted upon evidence which must have satisfied any reasonable mind, of uttering these orders knowing them to have been forged. You have added to the baseness of your crime, to the villainy of your offence, by the defence which you have put forward. You have endeavoured, with an ingenuity worthy of a much better cause, to implicate a man whom I believe to be absolutely and perfectly innocent, and whose character, I believe, is perfectly stainless, Boyle. The jury by their verdict have found that your confession was voluntarily made, and I have no doubt it was. At that time you did not say a single syllable implicating the head clerk in the offence, and now, at the last moment, in the hope of saving your own liberty, you have basely and miserably, in the most cowardly way, endeavoured to implicate a man who, I believe, is perfectly innocent. The fraud which you perpetrated shows you to be a man of very considerable ability. In a very long criminal experience, a short one as a Judge, but a long one as counsel, I never remember to have heard in a Court of Justice the details of a more elaborate or deeply-planned fraud than the one in which you were concerned. As for you Kangali, the jury have been satisfied that you abetted Suri in forging these orders, and I endorse the verdict of the jury. They heard your learned counsel, with considerable talent, urge everything which could be said on your behalf, and they have come to the conclusion that you are the man who went to the poddar and wished to take away the gold. Considering the enormous number of poor people there are in the country, and the necessity that the credit of the Post Office, as a means of communication for the payment of money, should be kept up among those classes by whom it is, to a very large extent, used, I look upon this as a very serious offence indeed, a very serious offence; and the sentence upon you is that you both be transported for the term of your natural lives. I will recommend the Government, whether they will accede to the recommendation or not is another matter, to exercise the powers which they posses under a section of the Penal Code to commute the sentence to one of fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

The gold and cash recovered were ordered to be made over to the head of the Postal Department.

With the termination of this case the sessions closed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 2s. 3d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BENGAL.

ICE.—We have heard a rumour to the effect that, just as this time of the year, when ice is almost a necessary to life, there is every prospect of a rise taking place in the price of this article of luxury. We may be premature in giving voice to the rumour, but are much afraid it will turn out to be true.—*Indian Daily News*

IT is a very natural question to ask remarks the *Indian Daily News* what kind of books the Government of India considered it necessary to import from England in March last, at a cost of a lakh of rupees. A lakh of rupees in one month is a big item for "books and printed matter" purchased in England.

N.-W. PROVINCES.

CAPTAIN HAYES AT SIMLA.—A correspondent telegraphs:—The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, as well as the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts witnessed Captain Hayes's horse-breaking operations at Annandale on Monday afternoon. A grey waler had been specially brought to Simla from Tirhoot to be operated upon. He was an inveterate buck-jumper and could not be ridden. But after the usual treatment he was turned out perfectly quiet by Captain Hayes and was ridden about the Annandale course and even on the Mall. The Viceroy expressed satisfaction with the system, and said the results achieved far exceeded his expectations. The Chief is deeply interested in the matter, and not improbably Captain Hayes will be asked to form classes of instruction at the various military stations with a view to securing the more rapid breaking in of remounts, many of which take months of preparations before they can be taken to the riding school, much less passed into the ranks.—*Pioneer.*

THE FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.

PARIS, APRIL 22.

M. DE BRAZZA has accepted the appointment of Commissary-General of the Government of the French Congo—that is to say, the Government of the Gaboon and the Congo. The decree appointing him was signed by the Minister of Marine and the Colonies. It is expected that Dr. Ballay, the friend and fellow-labourer of M. de Brazza, will be named Lieutenant-Governor. Instructions are being drawn up for the guidance of the Commissary-General, which will refer to the various stations recently established. The Government of the French Congo will have no longer any connexion with the French settlements on the Gold Coast, Grand Bassam and Assinie, nor with those on the Slave Coast, Grand Popo Kotnou, and Porto Novo, which will be attached to the Lieutenancy of the Riviere du Sud, connected with the Government of Senegal. This last arrangement was urgently called for by the commercial houses trading in this part of Africa.

A CELEBRATED PORTRAIT OF BISMARCK.

A VERY interesting portrait of Prince Bismarck is to be sent to Berlin for the International Art Exhibition there. It is the work of a well-known Russian painter, and depicts the Chancellor as he appeared during a journey through Russia in 1861, when he was conveyed by a peasant in a telega, and, being anxious to proceed at a quicker pace, he is attempting to make the driver understand that he will give him a ring (which he holds out) if he will meet his wishes. The Prince is represented reclining on a bundle of straw. The picture is quite unknown, having been hidden for more than twenty years at its owners "jagd-schloss" in Silesia.

RIDING ON HIS COFFIN.

A DESPATCH from Marten, Texas, dated the 2nd ult., states:—Wash Washington, coloured, was executed here on Thursday, in the presence of five thousand persons, for the murder of Willis Durden, a year ago. The condemned man confessed his guilt on the scaffold, and said it was right that he should be hanged. He exhibited great nerve. He rode on his coffin from the gaol to a grove near the edge of the town, where the scaffold was erected. He said he wanted his body to be buried in the adjoining country, and passed his hat round for contributions to defray the expenses of transportation. He collected 22 dols., for which he heartily thanked the donors. He then took his place on the scaffold, noose was adjusted, and in a moment the negro was launched into eternity.

BOOKS AND READING.

IN an article on "Books and Reading," the *Quarterly Review* says:—

There are some books which by their nature lend themselves to a snatchy method of perusal, and a few minutes may often be well employed in reading an ode of Horace, or the disjointed conversations of Dr. Johnson, but such moments should as a rule be devoted to books which are spread more or less familiar. The habit of frivolously taking up, and as frivolously casting aside, a book is, however, one which should be guarded against with the utmost care. It was a strict rule in the family of Goethe the elder, that any book once commenced should be read through to the end. Dr. Johnson, on the other hand considered a rule of this kind 'strange advice; you may as well resolve that whatever men you happen to get acquainted with, you are to keep them for life.' A snare, which did not exist in the time of Goethe or of Dr. Johnson, presents itself in these days to the reader, in the ever increasing mass of periodical literature. But the busy man, who has not time to turn aside from his own work to the thorough investigation of the topic of the hour, may sometimes, in the pages of a magazine, find the case stated tersely by distinguished advocates on both sides; and he may thus at least discern the main positions of assailant and assailed. An exhaustive and genuine review of a book is occasionally afforded by periodical literature, more rarely, perhaps, than is generally believed; but such essays to have any value should be read only after the work to which they relate, a condition that is we fear seldom fulfilled. We live in days of 'specialism,' and the book-making specialist of our generation probably yields to none of his predecessors in the literary roll in respect of industry, skill, and accuracy; but his subject as a rule is his business, his bread winner. The consultory reader regards literature as his pastime and recreation. Happy is he who has the time, the opportunity, and the education to become a desultory reader. A young man's very desultory reading will perhaps be one of the most useful means for finding what his life's career should be. Knowing himself, or being known, as has been said, by those directing him, and by his own discursive reading having learnt what work for his peculiar abilities is open for him in the world, he probably will judge quite readily what line of study he should at first pursue, and following out this clue, at first by the aid of judicious external guidance, he will, with ever-increasing self-reliance and discrimination, proceed to fulfil the requirements of education and the inclination of his own mental disposition. This method of development is the natural order by which intellectual growth, by means of books, or any other means, proceeds. To make a choice of certain hundred books from a man's perusal, in his youth or afterwards, is but a feat of cleverness, arousing curiosity or wonder, but evolving nothing—ending in the choice. A man may be possessed of any number of good books, and possibly a thousand books might be selected, all of which would be by general consent called excellent, and worth possessing; and perhaps he would be none the better for them all. Young men do not require a hundred books at once. Indeed, the fewer well selected books a youth has to begin with, the more safe he is against excessive waste of time. His most important question is not, what shall I read? but what need I read? The student's care should be to read as little, and to think as much, as possible. Thus, he will find what thing it is that he at any time immediately requires to know, and he will make this pressing need the object of his next acquirement in books. This method tends to education; it develops mental power, and makes a cultivated man. A hundred books procured and read without appropriate sympathy, and interest, and thought, will merely make an animated bookcase of the man. Not only should the student's books be few, but as he reads he should be constantly upon his guard. Most readers read to be informed or to be entertained; and books of information are absorbed as if all printed statements must of course be true, or even if not true must, as a record, be worth knowing. This omnivorous, careless style of reading is a grievous waste of life and energy. Were books read with critical, inquiring thought, the time misspent in reading would be wholesomely reduced, and readers would increase in mental power in due proportion to their increased information. Distinct alike from the progressive student and the discriminating reader, is an abundant class, who, without individuality, are mere omnivorous devotees of books, chiefly reading the lighter literature of the day. These people, through excess and self-indulgence, become feeble-minded, intellectually dissipated, and incapable of serious study. In every rank of life the book-devouring vice abounds; but chiefly among women, girls, and boys; men finding in the newspapers their daily pabulum. This thoughtless, fragmentary reading has debilitated the contemporary mental fibre of the nation; and has so absorbed the time, we cannot say the attention, of the immense majority of the reading public, that many of them are ignorant even of the existence of the standard works of literature. The late discussion, therefore, about books has been of use; it has made known to the great community of people who now can read, the fact that there are certain books, a hundred more or less, far more worth reading than the popular and periodical literature of the day. If this discovery could be impressed upon the public mind with practical effect, the result would be a beneficial change in their condition. The abundant tattle and affected interest about names and things of mean and transient notoriety, and the discursive dinner-table gossip of the world would then perhaps subside; and English conversation would become a constant and a beneficial intellectual enjoyment."

A ROYAL PRINTER.

PRINCE LUDWIG OF BATTENBERG, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, is said to be a practical printer. Like most of the princes of the Prussian royal house, who have been taught either an art or a trade, Prince Ludwig of Battenberg was early called upon to choose a calling, and his choice fell upon the art of Guttenberg. In the place of his father the prince has a printing-office completely fitted up for ordinary printing and book work. Prince Ludwig prides himself on his ability to compete with compositors and printers who follow typography for a livelihood. What is still more interesting is that the princess, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, is a printer too, and that the high-born pair work regularly together at the case. The latest work which has come from Prince Ludwig of Battenberg's press is a volume of notes on travels written by the prince's sister, the Countess of Erbach-Schonberg. The book is said to be executed in a thoroughly printer-like way.

REFRESHERS TO COUNSEL.

MR. JUSTICE PEARSON has upheld the decision of a taxing-master who disallowed sums amounting to £3,000 as refreshers to counsel in the case of the London Financial Association *v.* Kelk. *Truth* says "this is perfectly just, inasmuch as there is a rule of court which expressly fixes the amount to be allowed for refreshers, and the solicitor in this case appears to have allowed counsel about five times the taxable amount, without explaining to his clients that the sum so paid would not be allowed on taxation between party and party. It certainly looks as if this solicitor had to pay rather heavily for his carelessness; but I have no doubt that when the learned counsel to whom this £3,000 has been paid hear of Mr. Justice Pearson's decision, they will at once refund their refreshers rather than let the solicitor be that amount out of pocket. That will be a matter of course, in an honourable profession."

CRIME IN FRANCE.

THE Ministry of Justice has just published a report on the statistics of crime in 1884. It compares the results for that year with those of 1882 and 1883. The repetition of the same, or nearly the same numbers is very striking. In the three years there were 14, 16, and 17 parricides, 222, 199, and 234 murders, 171, 191, and 170 infanticides, 178, 187, and 191 homicides. 1,202, 1,109 and 1,027 aggravated thefts, and 56, 66, and 59 fraudulent bankruptcies. In a paragraph on previous convictions the report shows that the was a large increase in 1884 in the number of criminals who had been previously convicted. From 1876 to 1880 the average number amounted to 72,000. In 1884 it exceeded 89,000. In the following year two important laws were passed with reference to punishments—that of August 14, introducing conditional liberation, and that of May 27, subjecting habitual criminals to perpetual banishment. It will be interesting to know how the figures stand since the adoption of these measures.

A BICYCLIST'S ROMANCE.

A WATERBURY young man is soon to wed a fair Naugatuck girl, and the romance of their courtship is as follows: The young man is an enthusiastic bicyclist, and careering along the road that leads by this young girl's home one day a year ago he took a "header" directly in front of the house. The young woman happened to be seated by the window, and, thinking the victim to be an acquaintance, rushed to his relief. As he picked himself out of the dirt she saw her mistake. There was a charming blushing, confusion, an embarrassed young man, an invitation into the house to repair damages, and acquaintance, a courtship with objections from the girls parents, an overcoming of all obstacles by the young people, and now there will be a marriage. —*Springfield Republican.*

TOBACCO-GROWING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

UNDER authority from the Lord of the Treasury, the experimental cultivation of tobacco is to be permitted in the United Kingdom. Any occupier of land intending to plant tobacco must on before the 5th May, give notice to the Secretary of the Inland Revenue, Somerset House, seting forth the extent of the land to be planted, and the place, parish, and and country where situate. Bond under approved securities will be required in a penalty of £100 if over an acre of ground is cultivated, and £50 if under an acre, in order to secure that all tobacco grown and gathered shall be removed to drying rooms and kept there until properly cured, when it shall be packed in bags, bales, or casks of an approved size, and must then be weighed by a Revenue officer. After weighing the packages the duty must be paid, or the tobacco be deposited in an approved Customs or Excise warehouse.

WHAT *TRUTH* THINKS OF THE REV. MR. DYSON.

COMMENTING on the Pimlico Poisoning Case *Truth* says in regard to the Rev. Mr. Dyson:—"A most contemptible being does not live." To have hanged Mrs. Bartlett and not to have hanged him would have been a sad abuse of law. He was a parasite of the Bartletts. They fed him, and they seem to have provided him with money. He must have known that whilst it is not right to kiss another man's wife behind the back of her husband, it is free love with a vengeance to kiss her in his presence. He admits that he brought the chloroform to be waved in his friend's face, and he must have known that he was doing wrong, or he would not have purchased it secretly, and then secretly made away with the bottles containing it. According to his own confession, he is a sneak and a liar. Moreover, he, of all men, should not have turned Queen's evidence against Mrs. Bartlett.

FRENCH NOTIONS OF SUICIDE.

A LAD of fourteen jumped into the Seine a few days ago. The *Evenement* says several persons saw from the top of the bridge the efforts he made to save himself, but no one had the courage to go to his aid. Considering the prevalent views upon suicide in France, this is not to be wondered at. The onlookers probably thought the lad had a right to drown himself if he liked, and that the want of courage was on his part in trying, when too late, to save the life he had thrown away.

WHO IS TO CAPTAIN THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM?

THE Australian eleven seen to have had some difficulty in the choice or a captain, and even now it is not definitely settled who will be the proud man, though, from Scots replying on behalf of the team at he farewell demonstration in Melbourne, it would seem as if he were a most likely candidate. His youth is the sole objection to his selection. Blackham, the veteran wicket-keeper, would, both from his experience and his position in the field, be the most suitable person for the post, were it not that he has "fads," and is apt to humour them. There are one or two others who might have done, but for the fact that they are bowlers, and it is a good cricket maxim that a bowler should never be a captain.

A NOVEL CHAIR.

To the fact of the high pressure of American life in a highly stimulating climate is due the evolution of the hosts of nerve stimulants and brain and stomach tonics invented there, the use of which destroys the digestions and tempers of a few millions of people a year, and the advertising of which disfigures the face of nature from Atlantic to Pacific. A remedy far more ingenious in its conception and construction is described in a little pamphlet before us. We express no opinion whatever on its merits, having had no opportunity of testing them. The title, however, is a tonic in itself—"The Health Jolting Chair"—there is such a fine Republican simplicity in it. It appears to be an ordinary ash chair on a suspended mechanical arrangement, to which a pair of handles communicate a motion which render the apparatus, in the language of the advertisement, "a practical and efficient household substitute for trotting horse." It is specially recommended for statesmen, and to see one or too statesmen get a good shaking would be a treat.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent a message to Congress in which he says that he is so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully dealing with the existing labour problem involving the settlement of disputes, that he is constrained to recommend legislation on this serious and pressing subject. He refers to the claims and rights of working men, and states that all legislation on the subject should be calm and deliberate, with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advantage. "The present condition of the relations between labour and capital are," proceeds the President, "unsatisfactory, and are largely due to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers. The alleged discrimination in favour of capital is the object of the attention of the Government; but, at the same time, it must be conceded that working men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbances. The effort of the Government to secure better accord must be limited by constitutional restrictions. There are many grievances which it cannot redress, but it is satisfied that something can be done under Federal authority to prevent frequent disputes." The President favours voluntary arbitration, and suggests the creation of a commission of labour, composed of three members, who would be regular Government officers charged with the consideration and settlement of controversies. President Cleveland pronounces against temporary arbitrators, and expresses the opinion that the establishment of the bureau he suggests would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labour and its right to be represented in the departments of Government.

DUELS AND DUELLING.

WOMEN have fought duels as well as men. As early as the sixth century, the Danes obliged their wives and daughters to defend their own honour personally. But, in order to give them fair play, the man whom they vanquished. In the unworthy days which fatefully led up to the French Revolution, the Marquise de Nesle and the Countess de Polignac actually fought with pistols for the *honour* of the possession of the Duc de Richelieu! But the great heroine of the duel was Maussin, and opera singer, who, after taking lessons from one of her lovers, Serane, a celebrated fencing-master, succeeded in killing her three men, when she fled to Brussels, and became the mistress of the Elector of Bavaria.

Madame de Saint-Belmont was one of those capricious women that wise men endeavour to keep as clear of as possible. Her husband fell on the field of honour, while in the service of the Duc de Lorraine. She determined to manage her own affairs, and successfully took charge of large landed estates for herself. Numberless adventures are recorded in which she figures as the heroine, but in none of them all, perhaps, does she show to so much discredit as when she insisted on fighting a young man, whose only offence was that he had become enamoured of her wit and her bright eyes. She forbade her admirer to come near her, but he was young and foolish. Meeting her one day in a wood, where she was picking berries, he renewed his suit. The hard-hearted woman answered only: "You are challenged. To-morrow I will run my sword through you." And so it came to pass. This unfortunate young man was killed by the hand of her he loved more than life. Then came the re-action. Madame threw herself upon his dead body, and wept bitterly. She became a devoted Churchwoman, heard mass twice daily, wrote three religious tragedies, and gave a large share of her income to different religious orders. In fact, she had unconsciously loved her victim, as the sequel fully proved.

Tallemand relates a similar case, which had, however, a more agreeable ending. Madame Chateau Gay de Murat had for a lover one Monsieur de Cordieres. She fancied that he had wronged her, and, reason or none, she insisted on fighting him at single combat. Cordieres appeared on the ground at the appointed time in the best of spirits, for, not unnaturally, he regarded the meeting as more of a jest than anything else. But the furious and well-directed thrust with which his fair antagonist nearly despatched him altogether caused him to be on his guard. He determined on tiring his antagonist out; and he did so. After half-an-hour's fencing, the lady dropped her sword from sheer exhaustion. Then her lover placed his weapon against her breast, and asked, "Well?" Her look was a sufficient answer. Down dropped this sword also, and the two were clasped in each other's arms.

French actresses are notoriously peppery. One of them, by name Baupre, having got into a dispute over some trifle during the course of a performance, challenged one of her colleagues, Mdlle. Catherine d'Urlis, to a duel, to be decided forthwith. The challenge was accepted, and Mdlle. d'Urlis was severely wounded in the neck.

Duels were by no means uncommon in the Spanish Peninsula. The passionate senoras, when their blood was up, cared for death not a jot. But they had much native mother-wit too, of which Colombey gives an amusing example. Two manolas (girls of the middle classes) of Madrid quarrelled over the usual bone of contention in such cases made and provided by Dame Nature—a man. He was a rich Andalusian. They agreed to settle the dispute by a hand-to-hand fight. Accordingly, one bright May morning, armed with daggers and accompanied by their seconds, they drove out at the Alcala gate, with the understanding that only one of them was to return alive.

The police had got wind of the affair, and promptly arrested the whole party. They were rather astonished to note the light way with which the intending duellists treated their apprehension. At the nearest police-station one of them complained to the magistrate: "Senor, these gentlemen, contrary to all law and right, have wilfully interfered with our personal liberty." "That we shall see," was the answer given, with all official gravity; "what charge have you, officer, to make against these senoras?" The policeman made answer: "senor, I had good reason for being that the prisoners were about to fight a duel to the death. For this reason we have brought them before your honour, that they may be punished according to law." One of the girls insisted that they had done nothing for which they could be legally punished; for the law for the suppression of duelling applied to *men only*. The worthy magistrate was fairly taken aback. He examined the codex carefully, and arrived at the conclusion that the law did not reach the case under consideration. But he did the best thing he could under the circumstances. He reluctantly released the prisoners, but not until he had obtained from them a promise that they would at once renounce their murderous propose.

The ladies of France, like the Roman women who loved the gladiator as the Spanish sisters who still delight to honour the bull-fighters, made much of the successful duellists. Here is a characteristic illustration, sketched by the pen of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury—"All things being ready for the ball, and I being near the queen Aune of Austria, expecting when the dancers should begin, some one knocked at the door, louder, methought, then became a civil person. When then there was a sudden whisper among the ladies, saying, 'O'Cest Monsieur Balagny!" Whereupon I also saw the ladies, one after another, invite him to sit near them; and when one lady had his company awhile, another would say, 'You have engaged him long enough—I must have him now.' At which bold civility of them, I (that I was astonished, yet it added to my wonder that his person could not be thought handsome—his hair half grey, his doublet but of sackcloth, and his breeches of plain grey cloth. Informing myself by some bystanders who he was, I was told that he was one of the gallantest men in the world, having killed eight or nine men in single fight, and for this reason the ladies made so much of him."

Not so very long ago, a duel, which we take leave to say was a remarkably uncalled-for one, was fought between two lady-doctors on the classic field of Waterloo. The ladies in question had managed to get into a hot controversy concerning the respective merits of the fair professors of medicine and surgery in France and the United States respectively. Each country had its representative in this dispute, which at last became so heated—though doctors, male of female, are generally supposed to be a cool-headed body of professional people—that at last the French advocate, in true melodramatic style, flung her gloves in the fair American's face. This was enough. A challenge was sent and speedily accepted, and there were no less than four Yankee seconds on the ground. However, the French lady, Madam Astie de Valsayne by name, when swords were crossed, succeeded inflicting a slight flesh wound on the arm of her antagonist, a Miss Shelby. There was the usual display of effusion; the honour of France had been vindicated (we wonder what infinitesimal portion of French honour was at the least interest in the encounter); and so things were made pleasant all round. In fact, the whole affair reminds us very much of a pic-nic, with a little fencing thrown in by way of variety. And then these lady-doctors would get a gratuitous advertisement from the newspapers into the bargain—another consideration to which they, no doubt, would be fully alive. This chanced to be Madame de Valsayne's second duel. These ladies would have been none the worse of if treated to a few doses of their own cooling medicines?

Priests were, at times duellists. Ignatius Loyala, the founder of the Jesuit order (who had been a soldier in his time), called out a Moor for denying the divinity of Christ Cardinal de Retz fought two duels during the Fronde.; Cardinal de Este presided at a duel at Ferrara; and so late as 1669, it was found necessary in Spain to renew a decree of the old Council of Pennafel, forbidden challenges being sent to bishops and canons. Not content that the principals fought, their seconds, thirds, and fourths also engaged from the sheer love of fighting, without any shadow of quarrel, or even acquaintance, and all in the name of honour and chivalry. Perhaps the most singular occurrence of the kind took place at Toledo, under the pontificate of Gregory the Great, and in furtherance of his ambitious projects. We take an abridged account from the "H story of the Church," by the late excellent Dean of Durham, Dr. Waddington. It seems that the Gothic had gradually superseded the Roman missal in Spain. The Pope's legate, and Constine, Queen of the Castille, were desirous of restoring it. The nobility, the people, and even a majority of the clergy, warmly supported their own established ritual; and, after some struggles, a day was appointed to decide on the merits of the rival missals. This was to be done by the trial of combat. Two knights contended in the presence of a vast assembly, and the Gothic champion prevailed. The Court, dissatisfied with the result, subjected the missals to a second proof which they were able to sustain in their own substances—the trial by fire. Again the Gothic missal triumphed, escaping unhurt from the flames in which its rival was consumed. The triumph now seemed complete, when it was discovered that the ashes of the Roman missal had curled to the top of the flames and leaped out of them. By this *miracle* the tables were turned; or, at all events, the victory of the Gothic missal had been sufficiently impeached to allow the establishment of both missals, whereby the Papal object was gained; for the Roman missal, once introduced, was soon made to work out the other; and the Spaniards by this worthy process thus lost the inestimable benefit of having the service performed in their native tongue.

Doctors were as bad as their neighbours. Mead and Woodward fought in the last century under the very gate of Gresham College—a very daring breach of the proprieties, one would think. Woodward's foot slipped, and he fell. "Take your life," exclaimed Mead. "Anything but your physic." was the cynical reply. Dr. Williams ran Dr. Bennett through the body, after discharging a brace of pistols at his head; and the dying doctor, with the sword yet in his body, *prayed to God* for strength to avenge himself, and with one last effort stabbed his opponent to death. This was in open day, in front of their own houses. Williams fell dead before he reached his own door, and Bennett survived only four hours. It was at this time that the "Bucks," the "Mohawks," and the "Hell Fires" were the leaders of the *town*. One of their favourite places of resort was a tavern near Somerset House, where they assembled on Sundays, with a full band of music, during divine service; their approved dish was a "Holy Ghost pie." Of course, duels and drunken affrays of all kinds were quite common in the neighbourhood, and were looked upon as the mere effervescence of hot blood.

Pepys tells this characteristic story of a duel fought in his day between Sir Henry Bellasis and Mr Porter—"The two had dined together at Sir Robert Carr's, where all that came drunk "very high." They were the best of friends; but on this occasion Sir H. Bellasis talked a little louder than usual in giving Porter some advice. Some standing near said, "What, are they quarrelling that they talk so high?" Bellasis, hearing this, said, "No, I would have you know that I never quarrel, but *I strike*; take that as a rule of mine." "How," said Porter strike! I would I could see the man in England that durst give me a blow!" Thereupon Bellasis gave his friend a box on the ear; and they were going out to fight, but were hindered. By-and-bye Porter went out, and next Dryden, the poet, whom he told of the business, and said that he was resolved to fight presently. "for he know that if they did not, they would de friends to-morrow, and then the blow would rest upon him." He accordingly asked Dryden to direct his boy to bring notice which way Bellasis went. He was, in time, told that the coach was coming. He stopped the carriage, and bade Bellasis come out. "Why," said the latter, you will not hurt me coming out, will you?" "No," said Porter. Out he came; both drew and fell to fighting, some of their acquaintances standing by. They were both wounded! Bellasis severely. He, therefore, called his friend to him, kissed him, and advised him to shift for himself. "For, Tom, thou hast hurt me, but I will make shift to stand on my legs till thou may'st withdraw, and the world not take notice of these." Then Porter showed him how he was wounded too. Bellasis survived only a few days, Pepy's comment is:—"Here is a fine example and Sir Henry a Parliament man too; and both of them such extraordinary friends. It is pretty to hear how the world talk of them, as a couple of fools that killed one another out of love."—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Castlegate, 1,180 tons, Captain D. Morgan, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Captain A. Valoomea, sails to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain J. W. Whittard, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Captain J. B. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (21st April), with a cargo of 3,100 tons coal. She is consigned to Wallace and Co.

THE s.s. Altmore, 1,351 tons, Captain W. Stephen, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (April 16th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. Lucas and Mr. W. Wells. She is consigned to Ruttonjee Bomanjee.

THE s.s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, sails to-day for Kurrachee and K. Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss McLelland, Mr. P. Dallapoota, Mr. F. Finlayson, Mr. Tanbrock, Mrs. Bray, and 100 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Belgravia, 3,274 tons, Captain G. C. Boothby, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (21st April) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain A. Shute, Mrs. and Miss Shute, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. A. Le Quesn, Mr. J. Hubbard, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Tomlinson.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Guildford	1475	T. D. Moffat	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Cascapedia	1924	W. A. Fraser	...	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Avondale	1574	W. Dickson	...	Captain.
,, Akaba	2589	F. Newell	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2614	C. Barnes	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Europa	1493	A. Talbot	...	Bates, Craig&Co
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	...	Ed. Bates & Co.
,, Thames	2131	W. A. Scaton	...	P. & O. Co.
,, Cairo	1112	R. Hayes	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Riversdale	1311	Whayman	...	Bates, Craig & Co.
,, ClanMaclean	1496	J. Schofield	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	...	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Laleham	1299	J. Evans	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Rydal Hall	1737	J. Verrill	...	Ed. Bates & Co.
,, Bretwalda	1901	J. Carpenter	...	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
19	Belgravia (s)	Boothby	Liverpool, April 21.
20	D. Balduino (s)	Dodero	Genoa, May 1.
	Altmore (s)	Stephen	London, April 16.
	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Shields, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
20	White Rose	Wall	Liverpool.
	Barawa (s)	Ferguson	Zanzibar.
	Castlegate (s)	Morgan	Havre.
	Sirsa (s)	Whittard	Coasts & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—Steamers Pachumba, Kendall, for Kurrachee and K Coast; and Bhownuggur, Valoomea, Bhownuggur.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Belgravia, for Liverpool, &c.; and Hartington, D

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWAREOF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat forchildren; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

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DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapt d to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by th process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
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The Paris Medica Tribune h atel ublished the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this emedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

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(Pelletiers)

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

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KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

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PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD.
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE

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EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE &
STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHO IC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in ca es of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith. and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co Umballa and Kasanlei.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints,
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,300,000
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
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For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and, we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVE PORT.
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H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

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BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
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Finest possible quality ...	26s. 0d.
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Do. with French heels ...	7s. 0d.
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FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

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vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resis climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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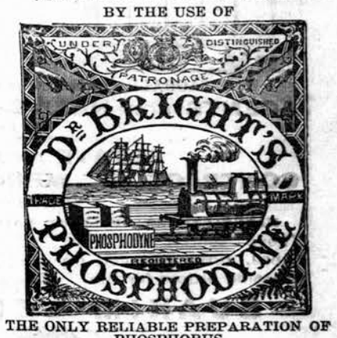

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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

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TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
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REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

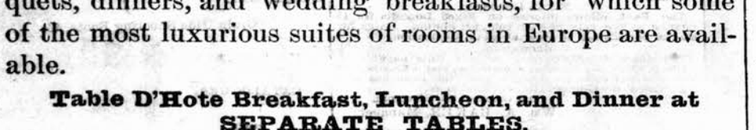
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
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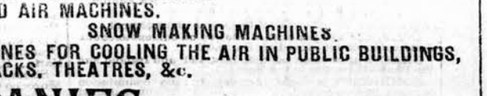

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A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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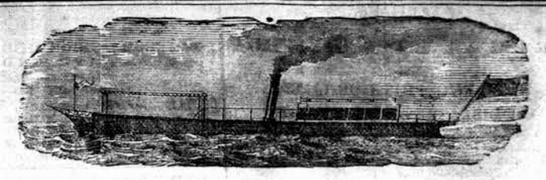

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EBONITE FOR BOOTS & SHOES.
WATERPROOF BLACKING.

Does not injure the Leather.
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POLISHING PASTE, For Metals and Glass of all Descriptions.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sor of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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